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[Despatch Abstract.]

Medical Schools

Same with remarks the opening
of two medical schools, one at Rayapuram
& the other at Vizagapatnam
for the training of hospital assistant

BACK PAPERS.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 320, 10th June 1901.

N. P.

JUNE.

Medical Schools.

Sanctioning. with remarks, the opening of two —, one at Ráyapuram and the other at Vizagapatam, for the training of hospital assistants.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction), dated Madras, 7th February 1899, No. 140.

With reference to G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated the 5th August 1898, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In paragraph 2 of the Government Order, Government expresses its opinion that the schools at Tanjore and Nellore should not be retained and that, if necessary, schools should be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut. The Nellore school has already been abolished (*vide* paragraph 35, G.O., No. 2474, Local and Municipal, dated 31st December 1897); the one at Tanjore was established in commemoration of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Tanjore in 1875 (*vide* G.O., No. 590, Financial, dated 27th March 1876) and is said to be richly endowed with a lakh of rupees subscribed by the mirasidars and other native gentlemen of the district. The Director of Public Instruction, whom I consulted in the matter, is very doubtful as to whether the school can be closed as proposed by Government, and the funds diverted for other purposes without the consent of the subscribers and the trustees to the endowment. I fully share his doubts and consider that the proposed abolition of the school is not likely to commend itself to the people concerned. I am, however, strongly in favour of Government taking over the administration of the Tanjore school. I quote below an extract from a letter, dated 23rd July 1898, from the Superintendent of the school, to the President, District Board, Tanjore, giving some useful information regarding the institution:—

“From the proceedings connected with the opening of the new hospital buildings at Tanjore, dated 1880, I find that one of the objects of the school was ‘to meet the medical wants of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem’. When the whole of the hospital buildings and the school was erected I find that in 1885 two students were sent by the Bellary Board and one from Salem. In 1887, on the abolition of the Dindigul Medical school, 18 students were sent from Madura. The sum of Rs. 1,345 was paid in fees by Salem, Bellary and Madura in 1888. The practice of sending students to this school from the various Boards was gradually discontinued from various causes; but the education of students to serve the Tanjore District Board was still carried on. I must confess that the local demand was supplied at considerable loss to the Board, and it was not, I presume, considered opportune to approach the Board for funds to increase the equipment and thereby the efficiency of the school. In 1894 a new element was introduced, viz., the introduction of private students paying the usual fees. I find that in 1894 Rs. 50 was collected. In 1895 the Board admitted students from Burma; the fees collected in that year amounted to Rs. 210. In 1896 Rs. 625 were collected, in 1897 Rs. 1,115, and in 1898 Rs. 1,235. In 1899–1900 the assured income will be Rs. 765; if 20 first year’s paying students are admitted (making a total of 38), the extra income is likely to be Rs. 1,841. The total amount of income as fees received from private students including present year is Rs. 3,235.”

It will be seen from the above extract that there is a gradual and marked increase in the number of paying students in the Tanjore Medical school which, if

taken up and developed by Government, is likely to become almost self-supporting. There is also another advantage which renders the assumption of this institution by Government very desirable. It has a very large and the best up-country hospital (the Raja Mirasidar hospital) as a clinical school for its students. The hospital has 144 beds, both for European and Natives, and an average daily sick of 75.02 in-patients and 144.24 out-patients. This will afford ample field for the clinical instruction of the students, which should be a great factor in determining the station where a school should be opened. In my opinion the Rayapuram school should be opened with as little delay as possible, the Vizagapatam school should be started at an early date, as we badly want Telugu students, and the Tanjore school assumed and re-constructed. These three institutions will, for the present, amply meet the requirements of the Presidency and the Calicut scheme may be postponed for future consideration, especially as students from the Western Coast largely flock to Madras for all branches of education and the number of Malayalee candidates for the annual vacancies in the Medical department in the Hospital Assistant grade is always more than our requirements.

3. As requested by Government I attach a list of the medical institutions to which Hospital Assistants will be liable to be posted as summarised below:—

(1) Under Government (<i>vide</i> my letter No. 127, dated 9th February 1895, with slight alterations to suit present condition)	85
(2) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for charge of dispensaries	228
(3) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for subordinate duty at main and other important hospitals	36
(4) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for charge of institutions having emergency beds (less than 10)	102
(5) Twenty per cent. reserve on the whole	90
Total	541

I have made provision for police hospitals in (1), as I am still of opinion that it is necessary to maintain as far as possible, at the head-quarters of each district, a separate police hospital under a full-time third-class Hospital Assistant. I have again addressed Government separately on this subject, and it is not, therefore, necessary to enter here into any lengthy discussion on the subject. As stated in my letter No. 127 of 9th February 1895, all independent charges should only be held by first and second class Hospital Assistants and third-class Hospital Assistants should be employed under the supervision of a Commissioner or any other superior Medical officer. It will be seen from paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 527, Public, dated 25th June 1895, that Government has taken a correct view of the incapacity of third-class Hospital Assistants for independent work and decided that “it is most undesirable to entrust even a dispensary to such an officer if it can possibly be avoided;” but in spite of these orders there were still on the 31st December 1898 45 third-class Hospital Assistants in charge of dispensaries owing chiefly to want of senior men, the establishment being under strength. If the present scheme is sanctioned, a re-distribution of appointments can be made reserving all independent charges for senior men and posting third-class Hospital Assistants to duties in which they will be under the supervision of a superior officer.

4. The average annual growth of medical institutions during the last five years was 9.8 or 10 in round figures; the probable growth hereafter may be fixed at half this number (5).

I consider that as the finances of the country improve, there will be a still greater demand for dispensaries which should all be manned by first or second class Hospital Assistants, and our last experience of plague and famine shows that numbers of these class of men are likely to be required in the near future. The average annual decrement among Hospital Assistants during the last five years was 14.

5. The Principal, Medical College, who was asked to report the requirements of the several Native States and the demands for private practitioners replies as follows:—

“The only method at my command of ascertaining the number of Hospital Assistants that will be needed to supply the requirements of the several Native States

and to satisfy the demand for private practitioners is to take the average of the Hospital Assistants belonging to these classes who have passed out during the past five years. From the following tabular statement giving these figures some estimate may be formed of their requirements :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average.
Private pupils	7	3	2	2	1	3
Native State pupils	11	9	1	2	2	5

I may, however, quote below an extract from paragraph 6 of the annual report of the Principal on the working of the college during the year 1897-98 embodied in G.O., No. 572, Educational, dated 13th September 1898, showing the number of private, Burma and Native States hospital assistant students on the rolls of the college during the year :—

" Mysore pupils	18
Coorg	4
Burma	12
Madras-Burma pupils	36
Private pupils	17 "

The number of private pupils is not very large ; but when the sanction given in G.O., No. 831, Public, dated 30th June 1897, is availed of to the full extent and private-qualified hospital assistants are entertained in the Government service, it will prove a great encouragement to private students and is calculated to increase their number in the college every year. I have already taken as many qualified and eligible men as have applied to me to complete the establishment and the procedure is advantageous to Government in that it saves the expenditure on the training of stipendiary students."

6. As regards Civil Apothecaries about whom Government requires similar information, it will be seen from the G.O., No. 1966, Financial, dated 25th August 1884, Government Orders marginally quoted that this grade has been done away with and private men holding the qualifications of not less than an L.M. & S. of an Indian University are to be entertained in future to fill appointments reserved for Civil

Apothecaries. Accordingly, the Medical College has ceased to train this class of medical subordinates and the requirements of the department are met by the temporary entertainment as Civil Assistant Surgeons of private Medical Graduates pending the disposal of the schemes submitted with my letters, No. 541, dated 13th October 1894, and No. 26, dated 15th January 1895. Until orders are passed on these schemes no authorized or definite list of appointments for Civil Apothecaries or Assistant Surgeons can be given. At present the strength of the Civil Apothecary establishment is 141 as particularised below :—

Under Government including State Railways	26
Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities	114
Under Straits Government	1
Reserve	Nil

To meet the decrement in this grade during the last three years and also to meet urgent demands for reserve duties, 15 private Medical Graduates have been entertained as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons under Government Orders quoted in

the margin. Of these nine are employed in State hospitals and six on plague duty. There is no authorized rate of reserve for Civil Apothecaries, but calculating it on the rate (20 per cent.) sanctioned for Hospital Assistants we should have 28 Civil Apothecaries in addition to the 141 now

existing, but as the proposal to man institutions having emergency beds by Hospital Assistants will reduce the number of charges available for Civil Apothecaries, it will not be necessary to increase the present establishment at least until the result of the new system is known. As this grade only came into existence in 1878 all our Civil Apothecaries are comparatively young men and the annual decrement for some years is not likely to exceed five.

7. The proposal to have dispensaries with emergency beds is a good one, but completely upsets the classification sanctioned in G.O., No. 106 L., dated 16th January 1889, and the orders of Government quoted in the margin passed after mature consideration according to which all institutions having beds for in-patients should be placed in charge of Civil Apothecaries. However, I consider that first-class Hospital Assistants carefully selected might be placed in charge of dispensaries with emergency beds, and the definition of the term "Hospital"

changed to "an institution with an out-patient department, accommodation for in-patients (not less than ten beds) for males and females separately, and arrangements for medical attendance and nursing both by day and night". Such a definition is necessary to distinguish a hospital proper from a dispensary with emergency beds so as to obviate confusion and incorrect classification in the preparation of annual reports by Medical officers and subordinates.

8. I fully concur with Government that the best way of obviating the present unsatisfactory state of affairs would be to take the supply of medical subordinates into its own hands, leaving the Surgeon-General to appoint them to the various posts according to the fixed scale of establishment and levying from local bodies in payment of the salaries of medical subordinates a sum equal to the average cost throughout the Presidency of the pay and pensionary and leave contributions of a subordinate of the class appointed. Such a system will be most conducive to the efficient administration of the department and minimise the difficulties and hardships now experienced both by local bodies and medical subordinates.

9. In compliance with the instructions in paragraph 3 of the Government Order, I subjoin a statement received from the Principal, Medical College, contrasting the expenditure of the Hospital Assistant department when in the Medical College with that likely to be incurred according to the scale recommended by the Re-organization Committee on the transfer of the department to the proposed Rayapuram school :—

Allowances now drawn in the Medical College which will cease.			Allowances recommended to be drawn in the proposed Rayapuram Medical School.		
	Per mensem.	Rs.		Per mensem.	Rs.
Superintendent, Clinical classes	100		Superintendent	100	
Assistant Clinical Instructor	50		First Instructor	50	
One Assistant at college	50		Second	40	
Conveyance allowance of two Clinical teachers	30		Third	30	
			Fourth	15	
			Clerk	20	
			Menial Establishment		
Total	230		Total	455	

It will be seen from the above that by the transfer of the Hospital Assistant department to Rayapuram a saving of Rs. 230 per mensem will accrue in the Medical College, but this will be more than absorbed by the requirements of the re organisation of the Medical College dealt with in my letter, No. 495, dated 3rd December 1897.

10. As regards the allowances to be given to the Superintendents of the proposed mufassal medical schools, I consider the sum of Rs. 100 a month an inadequate allowance for the responsible duties they will have to perform in supervising all the teaching—theoretical, practical and clinical. Such appointments in Northern India have been allowed Rs. 150 a month, and I can see no reason why officers of the Indian

Medical Service should be paid less in the Madras Presidency for doing similar work. I regret I cannot agree with Government that the Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should have no teaching work. This officer is only occasionally absent from head-quarters, and the fact of his being in sub-charge of the main hospital gives him opportunities and facilities of turning out a most practical and valuable clinical teacher. I am therefore still of opinion that he should be the first instructor and clinical teacher in charge of the Medical or Surgical division of the hospital in each mufassal school, and that only his educational allowance of Rs. 100 should be included in the estimates of the cost of the schools.

11. My proposal that all the instructors in the three proposed schools should be Assistant Surgeons was made with a view to secure efficient teaching and to promote the tone of school discipline. The Principal, Medical College, however, thinks, and the Director of Public Instruction concurs with him that it will suffice if in each school the first instructor be an Assistant Surgeon, the second a Civil Apothecary and the third and fourth, Hospital Assistants of from 8 to 14 years' service, and on this basis he has submitted the following estimate of the probable cost to Government of the establishment and other minor charges (exclusive of cost of building and furniture) of the three proposed medical schools:—

Establishment.	Pay per mensem.	Allowance per mensem.	Total per mensem.	Total per annum.
Superintendent	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Rs. 2,400
Teaching Staff—				
First Instructor (Assistant Surgeon, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	150	100	250	3,000
Second Instructor (Civil Apothecary, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	75	50	125	1,500
Third Instructor (Hospital Assistant, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	35	40	75	900
Fourth Instructor (Hospital Assistant, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	35	30	65	780
One clerk	15	..	15	180
Menial servants	20	..	20	240
Annual cost of Chemicals for Practical chemistry class (40 pupils). drugs, &c., for Practical Pharmacy class (80 pupils).	..	..	..	40
" Glycerine, Arsenic, &c., for preserving bodies in Anatomy Department	..	..	..	600
" Glycerine, Arsenic, &c., for operative surgery	..	..	..	180
Contingent expenditure at Rs. 30 per mensem	..	..	..	360
Total for one school				10,220
Total for three schools				30,660

He also states that this sum has to be further supplemented by Rs. 70 for the first year only, being the cost of a larger collection of specimens of drugs from Messrs. Southall & Sons and Barclay, Birmingham. I would propose an additional allowance of Rs. 100 a year for each school to provide books and form a library to be instituted under the same rules as now exist in the Medical College, Madras.

12. The proposal to employ Hospital Assistants as instructors in a medical school does not commend itself to me, as, in my opinion, the majority of this class of subordinates is hardly qualified to hold such important posts. It will, therefore, I consider, be a false economy to pitchfork them in appointments for which they are not fit. My scheme that all instructors should be Assistant Surgeons or selected Civil Apothecaries will in no way swell the expenditure as apprehended by the Educational authorities. According to the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction the instructors should be paid as follows, including teaching allowances:—

	Per mensem.
	RS.
First Instructor (Assistant Surgeon)	250
Second „ (Apothecary)	125
Third „ (Hospital Assistant)	75
Fourth „ „	65

According to my proposal the first instructor will, in the case of the mufassal schools, be the Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, whose educational allowance only (Rs. 100) will be debitable to the school. For the new Rayapuram School in Madras I would propose the following staff:—

	Pay.	Educational allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Superintendent	..	200	200	Surgeon, First District.
Assistant Superintendent and First Instructor.	150	100	250	He should be an officer of the Assistant Surgeon grade, with pay of rank and educational allowance. He should also be a clinical assistant in charge of Medical or Surgical wards in the hospitals.
Second Instructor	..	50	50	The subordinate, attached to the Native Infirmary whose pay and other allowance will be debitable to the hospital, to be a clinical teacher and have charge of the Medical or Surgical division of the hospital.
Third „	..	50	50	The present Military Assistant Surgeon attached to Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital.
Fourth „	..	50	50	The subordinate attached to the Leper Hospital, Madras.
Monthly total			600	
Annual expenditure			7,200	

And for each of the mufassal schools the following teaching establishment:—

	Pay.	Educational allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Superintendent	..	150	150	District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
First Instructor	..	100	100	Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, pay debitable to Medical.
Second „	125	..	125	A private Medical Graduate to be newly entertained as an Assistant Surgeon.
Third „	100	..	100	Do. do.
Fourth „	75	..	75	Do. do.
Monthly total			550	or a Civil Apothecary.
Annual expenditure			6,600 for each school.	

The total annual expenditure on the salaries of the teaching staff for the three schools according to the above proposals will be—

	RS.
Madras school	7,200
Mufassal school	6,600
Second Mufassal school	6,600
Total	20,400

The total annual expenditure on the salaries of the teaching staff for the three schools according to the proposals of the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction, exclusive of the clerical and menial establishment, &c.—*vide* paragraph 11—

	RS.
Superintendent	2,400
First Instructor	3,000
Second „	1,500
Third „	900
Fourth „	780
	8,580
	3
For three schools	25,740

So that my scheme is both a combination of efficiency and economy. This will explain why as remarked by Government the pay of all the instructors as well as their staff allowance was not provided for in the estimates of the cost of the schools.

13. I subjoin for the information and orders of Government an extract from a letter on the subject from the Director of Public Instruction.

“From paragraph 14 of my letter read in G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, it will be seen that the Local and Municipal contributions towards the proposed medical schools would be infinitesimal when compared with similar

contributions made to the Medical College during the past three years as will be seen from the margin. These large recoveries must cease with the transfer of the Hospital Assistant Department of the Medical College to Rayapuram, especially in view of the fact that the Apothecary Department of the College no longer undertakes to train male Civil Apothecaries for service under local bodies. There will thus be considerable relief to Local and Municipal revenues and it is therefore open to Government to either raise the amount of annual contribution required of each Municipality and District Board under paragraph 6 of my letter referred to above or to devise a system under which the net annual cost of the schools may be fairly distributed among the several Municipalities and Local Boards.

"The approximate net cost of the three medical schools is worked out below, assuming that all of them will be maintained by the State, and that my proposals regarding Local and Municipal contributions are accepted:—

Year.	Contributions from		RS.	RS.
	Local Funds.	Municipalities.		
1895-96	25,986	15,947		
1896-97	21,184	12,834		
1897-98	26,344	16,368		
Annual cost as per paragraph 5 of the Principal's letter, less Rs. 2,400, the savings expected from a reduction of the allowances proposed to be given to the two Mufassal Superintendents			28,260	
Deduct contributions from 53 Municipalities at Rs. 40 each per annum, excluding the five Municipalities in Tanjore			2,120	
Deduct contributions from 20 District Boards at Rs. 200 each per annum, excluding the District Board of Tanjore			4,000	
Fees from 197 pupils, Government and private, including others, such as Burma and Madras-Burma pupils, at Rs. 25 each, the fees due from Government stipendiaries being treated as nominal receipts			4,925	
Savings that will accrue to the Medical College from the transfer of the Hospital Assistant Department to Rayapuram			2,760	
			13,805	
Net cost			14,455	

"The above cost excludes the outlay on stipends, text books, &c., allowed to Government stipendiaries."

Calicut.

"The only building available at present is the old hospital now used as a travellers' bungalow, and I have written to the Chairman, Municipal Council, to let me know if the Council is willing to part with it or even rent it for a medical school, and when I receive his reply, I will let you know. The cost of furniture will be about Rs. 1,000. I regret that there is no available site near the hospital for building a school."

Vizagapatam.

"There is a suitable building, a private house situated in the main road, within a furlong of the civil hospital. This house was built for a Zamindar by the Court of Wards some eighteen years ago. The rent asked is Rs. 70 per mensem, and the sale price Rs. 10,000. In the out-buildings in the compound there is sufficient accommodation for ten resident students. If it should be decided to build a site can be found near the civil hospital. Owing to the Christmas holidays, I have not yet been able to obtain an estimate of the cost of a building."

14. As regards buildings, the old Bullet Factory, transferred to the Educational Department under G.O., No. 533, Educational, dated 17th September 1897, is available for the Rayapuram school. The cost of adapting it as given in paragraph 2 of my letter, No. T 160, dated 4th June 1898, will be Rs. 5,070, exclusive of the cost of the articles and apparatus, &c., necessary for the teaching of the students in the several branches. For buildings for the other schools the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, Vizagapatam and Calicut, were requested, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, to submit proposals, and their replies are given in the margin, from which it will be seen that there is neither a proper building nor a suitable site available in Calicut. For these reasons and also for those given at the end of paragraph 2 of this letter the scheme for opening a school there may, for the present, be abandoned.

I have, in consultation with the Principal, Medical College, the Surgeon, First District, who will in future be the Superintendent of the Rayapuram Medical school, and the Superintendent of the Medical school, Tanjore, drawn up the following proposals for accommodation required for each of the proposed medical schools:—

- One lecture room to accommodate 70 students.
- " " to " 40 "
- " dissection room to accommodate 70 students with a separate room for preparing corpses, and a theatre for 70 students.
- " museum, with shelves and almirahs, a room for bones, and a pathological preparation room with shelves.
- " meeting hall, to be used as a library, with accommodation to seat 150; and almirahs, benches chairs, &c.
- " teachers' retiring room.
- " Superintendent's office and retiring room.
- " Pharmaceutical Laboratory and museum for 70 students.
- " latrine for students.
- Three students dining rooms.
- One gymnasium.
- Stabling for three coaches and three horses.
- Hostel with accommodation for different castes and classes and a house for one of the teachers as superintendent of the hostel.

As regards accommodation for the Rayapuram Medical school my proposals are already before Government as stated at the beginning of this paragraph. The above buildings should all be provided for the proposed Vizagapatam school and also for the Tanjore school, the present building of the latter institution will do as one theatre and the Superintendent's office. I would suggest that the Consulting Architect be directed to make out the necessary plans and estimates in consultation with the Principal, Medical College, and submit them to Government through me and the Director of Public Instruction.

As regards equipment, I have in my letter, No. T/160, dated 4th June 1898, stated that the expenditure for the necessary fittings and furniture for the Rayapuram Medical school, including the cost of altering stable, the erection of a latrine and the stocking of the library with medical books would be about Rs. 5,070. The last three items cost as per margin so that the probable expenditure on furniture and fittings alone would be about Rs. 3,770 and this may be taken as a guide in determining the furniture, &c., for the mufassal schools. I attach to this letter a list of the furniture and fittings required for the Rayapuram Medical school and its attached rooms; also lists of articles and appliances required for teaching various subjects in different classes, the total cost of which comes to about Rs. 5,342.

The supply of medical works for the library of the three schools should in my opinion be uniform, the cost of the supply for each institution being Rs. 1,000.

15. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Order under report, the Surgeon-General can act as visitor, but I would suggest that annual reports on the lines of the Medical College report should be submitted by the respective Superintendents of the Schools to the Director of Public Instruction and sent by him to the Surgeon-General for remarks as is done with the Medical College report. The budget of the schools should also be dealt with in the Educational Department as the Medical College budget is. On receipt of the orders of Government on the several points raised in this letter a complete statement showing in detail the financial aspect of the whole scheme will be submitted.

16. With regard to paragraph 5 of the Government Order under reply, the Principal states that the only way to enable the training of the two classes of Native Military and Civil Hospital Assistants to be conducted simultaneously is to follow the undesirable precedent of the North of India schools and omit the subjects of Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Midwifery from the curriculum of native military pupils. The last Government Order (No 623, Educational, dated 4th November 1897) bearing on this subject approves of this being done.

ENCLOSURES.

Furniture and fittings for the Medical School.

Class Rooms Library.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of building and erecting a lecture theatre in class room No. 1	1,800	0	0
2½ doz. Reversible desks, each 6 feet long, @ Rs. 23½ per dozen	575	0	0
1 Teakwood platform, 12' x 10' x 2', with frame and 10 supports, 1½" planking on top	58	8	0
2 sets Teakwood steps for the same, each 10' x 1½' x ¾'	26	8	0
3 Tables for lecturer, office pattern, 4 drawers (2 on each side), 5' x 26" x 2' x 6" baize tops, each Rs. 30	90	0	0
6 Teakwork book cases, 6½' x 4' x 1½', @ Rs. 35	210	0	0
1 Teakwood table for library, 12' x 10' x 2½', with 1" top planking	43	0	0
6 Arm chairs, teak, "bugproof", @ Rs. 5	30	0	0
18 Armless chairs @ Rs. 3	54	0	0
Lamps and fittings	100	0	0
1 Large bell			
1 Clock	30	0	0
2 Punkahs	50	0	0
Sundries			

Superintendent's Office.

1 Office table with drawers	45	0	0
1 Revolving chair	16	0	0
1 Almirah	40	0	0
1 Punkah	15	0	0
1 Lamp	10	0	0
2 Pieces of camp table	10	0	0
1 Basin stand with fittings and bath-room furniture	30	0	0
1 set of hat and coat hooks	5	0	0
1 Stationery cabinet	8	0	0
1 Letter balance	6	8	0
1 Asylum Press Almanac	6	8	0
6 Towels	4	8	0
1 set Bookshelves	20	0	0
1 Towel stand	5	0	0
Stationery sundries	10	0	0
1 Couch			
3 Black-boards, 4 x 3½ x 1, revolving on teakwood stand sides turned, 6½' x 3" x 3" varnished, @ Rs. 15	45	0	0

For Chemistry and Pharmacy Rooms.

Wall shelves on fixed brackets	96	0	0
Pots, copper, for drawing water	20	0	0
2 Drums, iron, with taps	20	0	0
Filter, berkfeld, 4 gallons	38	0	0

For Lecturers' Room.

1 Table	20	0	0
1 Table cloth	2	0	0
3 Arm chairs	12	0	0
2 Long arm chairs	15	0	0
2 Teapoys	6	0	0
1 Punkah	15	0	0
1 Filter	10	0	0
1 Time-piece	10	0	0
1 set of lockers			
1 set of bookshelves	15	0	0
1 Almirah	25	0	0
Lavatory fittings			
1 set of hat and coat hooks	5	0	0
Stationery fittings	8	0	0
Lamp	5	0	0

Students' Tiffin Room.

Benches and tables	100	0	0
Carried over	3,770	8	0

Library.

	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward	3,770	8	0
Cost of medical works	1,000	0	0
Stables			
Altering, &c.	100	0	0
Latrine			
Erecting and fitting a latrine for the students	200	0	0
Total	5,070	8	0

List of Articles required for teaching Anatomy and for Practical Anatomy.

Name of article.	Rate.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2 Skeletons on stand	25 0 0	50 0 0
2 Complete sets of bones	10 0 0	20 0 0
Plates and diagrams (to be prepared by draughtsman)	..	75 0 0
Set of Anatomical plaster busts for dissecting room	..	250 0 0
12 Large zinc, covered tables 6 x 2½	25 0 0	300 0 0
12 Smaller do. 4 x 1-10	15 0 0	180 0 0
150 Scalpels	0 8 0	75 0 0
150 Forceps	0 12 0	112 8 0
24 Scissors	0 12 0	18 0 0
2 Bellows	3 0 0	6 0 0
6 Large saws	3 0 0	18 0 0
1 set cranium and spine dissecting instruments.	..	120 0 0
2 Syringes for injecting arteries	30 0 0	60 0 0
2 Arsenic injecting apparatus	6 0 0	12 0 0
Total	1,296	0 0 0

Articles required for the Physiology Class (75).

	£	s.	d.
Microscope (Lietz) stand, No. 1a with ordinary and homogenous immersion objectives	20	0	0
1 Microscope lamp	1	2	6
1 Microscopic dissecting case	1	4	0
Other appliances for microscope work	5	0	0
1 Frog-plate	0	12	6
1 Sphygmograph (Dudgeon's)	2	5	0
1 Hamocytometer (Gowers')	3	3	0
1 Cabinet of mounted and stained sections	6	0	0
1 Spirometer (Hutchinson's)	4	4	0
1 set of Anatomical Models in Plaster of Paris by Collection of staining solutions	2	2	0
2 Histological Microscopes, Beck's "Star"	10	0	0
	£60	13	0
		=	
	Rs.	910	0
3 Small square tables, 3' x 2'	24	0	0
Total	934	0	0

Apparatus for Practical Chemistry.		£	s.	d.
2 Spirit lamps	..	0	3	0
1 gros. Test tubes 6" x $\frac{5}{8}$ " for boiling over spirit lamp	..	0	6	0
2 Files, triangular	..	0	0	10
1 Groves battery of 10 cells, complete	..	2	10	0
1 Pneumatic trough, for collecting gasses, Tate's	..	0	16	6
4 Wedgewood mortar and pestle	..	1	0	0
2 Magnets, bar	..	0	3	0
1 Cab spar, Bilsoulb of	..	0	4	0
24 Watch glasses	..	0	2	0
24 Evaporating dishes, Porcelain	..	1	10	0
12 Tripod stand, iron	..	0	8	0
1 List of the elements and their roller symbols, mounted on	..	0	10	0
12 Flasks, glass, washing	..	0	6	0
24 Flasks, round-bottomed, 20 oz. cap	..	0	8	0
12 Glass cylinders in foot open at top to fit ground glass plates 12" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	..	0	16	8
10 lb. Glass tubing, quill size, soft	..	0	10	0
1 gros. Corks, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	..	4	0	0
2 Pepys' Gasometers for O and H	..	3	0	0
1 Copper flask and iron rectangular tube for making O	..	0	2	0
4 Deflagrating spoons	..	0	7	2
6 qrs. Filter paper, Griffens	..	0	5	0
1 Endioneter tube	..	0	4	6
2 lb. Copper wire insulated with cotton for Groves' Battery	..	0	4	6
3 Tonges, bronze	..	0	4	0
12 Tunnels, glass (5" diameter at mouth)	..	0	5	0
2 lb. Marble	..	0	5	0
4 Bottles, Woulfes', two necked	..	0	2	6
6 Funnels, safety with long tube and one bulb	..	0	8	0
1 Safety lamp, Davey's	..	0	7	0
6 Blow pipes, brass with bone mouth piece	..	0	12	0
2 Kiff's apparatus for making H ₂ 3 gas, complete	..	£	20	0
			8	
		Rs.	205	0
1 Zinc covered laboratory table	..	"	25	0
3 Almirahe 6-4-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	"	100	0
Total	..	Rs.	330	0

Chemicals.		RS.	A.	P.
2 oz. Hydragryum oxidum rubrum	..	0	12	0
1 lb. Roll sulphur	..	0	4	0
8 oz. Iron wire	..	0	8	0
1 lb. Carbon bisulphide	..	2	0	0
2 " Acid hydrochloric	..	2	0	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Copper foil	..	3	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Platinum wire	..	..	..	..
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " foils	..	3	0	0
2 lb. Acid nitric	..	2	8	0
2 " Acid sulphuric	..	1	0	0
1 " Zinc granulated (free from arsenic)	..	..	..	..
4 oz. Magnesium ribbon	..	4	8	0
4 lb. Potassium chlorate	..	0	4	0
1 " Manganese dioxide	..	2	0	0
4 oz. Phosphorous (yellow)	..	1	10	0
1 " Sodium, metal	..	10	0	0
1 " Potassium, metal	..	0	4	0
1 " Potassium permanganate	..	0	2	0
4 " Zinc sulphate	..	0	2	0
4 " Sodium sulphate	..	1	0	0
2 lb. Plaster of Paris	..	0	12	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Calcium chloride	..	2	0	0
2 oz. Barium dioxide	..	4	0	0
2 lb. Caustic potash	..	..	..	..
2 " Caustic lime	..	1	4	0
2 " Ammonium chloride	..	0	4	0
1 " Litmus, blue	..	0	12	0
1 " Potassium nitrate	..	..	..	..

Chemicals—cont.		RS.	A.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lead nitrate	..	1	0	0
1 " Ammonium nitrate	..	1	4	0
1 " Graphite	..	..	..	..
1 " Charcoal, animal	..	5	8	0
1 " Sodium carbonate	..	0	12	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Acid oxalic	..	0	4	0
2 oz. Mercury cyanide	..	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Potassium ferrocyanide	..	1	0	0
1 oz. Bromine	..	1	0	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Calcium fluoride	..	0	4	0
6 " Iron sulphide	..	3	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Carbon Bisulphide	..	1	0	0
1 oz. Arsenic, metal	..	0	4	0
1 " " white (boxide)	..	..	..	..
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sodium arsenite	..	1	8	0
2 oz. Antimony, metal	..	0	4	0
1 " Bismuth, metal	..	1	0	0
4 " " nitrate	..	1	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Boracic acid	..	0	4	0
10 " Mercury, metal	..	25	0	0
2 oz. Quartz or rock crystal	..	..	..	..
2 " Silver nitrate	..	7	0	0
4 " Sodium chloride (pure)	..	0	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Magnesium sulphate	..	0	2	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Potassium sulphate	..	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Sodium phosphate	..	0	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Potassium iodide	..	8	0	0
2 oz. " cyanide	..	0	4	0
2 " Sodium nitrate	..	0	2	0
4 " " carbonate	..	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Borax	..	0	6	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Calcium phosphate	..	0	6	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Magnesium chloride	..	0	6	0
1 oz. Aluminum, metal	..	2	0	0
1 " Tin	..	0	4	0
2 phs. Lead oxide, red (Phz O4) Lead oxide (crown)	..	1	0	0
8 oz. Stannous chloride	..	1	8	0
Potassium Chromate, red and yellow	..	2	0	0
Platinum chloride	..	8	0	0
Gold chloride	..	4	0	0
Total	..	135	0	0

List of articles required for teaching Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

Stoppered Bottles and Common Phials.

Name of article.				Estimated cost.		
				RS.	A.	P.
24	Stoppered bottles N.M. 4 oz. for linements	..	..	3	0	0
48	Phials graduated for mixtures, 6 oz.	..	..	2	0	0
60	Corks for quart bottles	..	..	1	4	0
300	„ for phials	..	..	1	9	0
1	Cork-presser (iron)	..	..	1	12	0
6	Dishes, porcelain, for evaporation	..	..	3	0	0
6	Funnel glass (4 oz. to 1 lb.)	..	..	1	8	0
2	„ tin, 8 oz.	..	..	0	4	0
12	Glass rods, 1 ft. each	..	..	0	12	0
3	Infusion pots, tin	..	..	1	11	0
3	„ „ pewter	..	..	6	0	0
3	„ „ porcelain	..	..	4	8	0
1	Knife, root-cutting	..	..	1	0	0
2	Measure glass, 1 lb.	..	..	1	4	0
4	„ „ 8 oz.	..	..	2	8	0
6	„ „ 4 oz.	..	..	2	8	0
2	„ „ 1 oz.	..	..	0	6	0
3	„ „ minim, 120 M.	..	..	0	9	0

Stoppered Bottles and Common Phials—cont.

Name of article.	Estimated cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.
6 Measure glass minim, 60 M.	1	2	0
1 " " pewter, 1 pint	1	4	0
2 " " " 1/2 " "	2	0	0
2 " " " 1/4 " "	1	4	0
1 Measure glass, pewter, 2 oz.	1	0	0
2 " " double, 1 1/2 oz.	0	10	0
3 Mortar and pestle, glass	6	0	0
6 " " wedgwood	7	8	0
1 " " marble	4	0	0
2 " " iron	5	8	0
1 Percolator, glass 2 pints	28	0	0
3 Pipets glass	0	9	0
6 Powder-folding machine, brass	15	0	0
2 Pill-dividing machine, brass	32	0	0
2 Pill tiles, graduated, porcelain (Dutch tiles)	8	0	0
6 Pill-rolling boxes, wood	4	0	0
4 Plaster shapes, pewter	1	0	0
1 " spatula	1	0	0
1 Scales, large, 6 lb., Avoirdupois	20	0	0
2 " " 4 oz. downwards	8	0	0
6 " small grains)	9	0	0
2 Spatulas, bone or horn	1	0	0
24 " steel, wooden handle Bolus' knives)	15	0	0
6 Scissors, sharp (6" and 3")	6	0	0
1 " capping, curved	1	0	0
3 Spirit lamps, glass	1	8	0
2 Suppository moulds brass	11	0	0
1 Sand baths, cast-iron	17	0	0
2 Sause pans, enamelled	3	0	0
2 Twine boxes	1	0	0
1 Thermometer F.	1	4	0
2 Tripod stands	3	0	0
2 Water bath, copper	35	0	0
3 Pill pestles with long handle	3	0	0
2 Marble slabs	4	0	0
8 Teakwood counters (7 x 3 1/2 x 2 1/4 ft.)	100	0	0
24 Filter paper	1	0	0
3 Brass drum sieves, No. 40, 60 x 80	27	12	0
Southall's Museum Materia Medica collection	£10	10	0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£6	6	0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£0	5	0
2 Cabinets with glass fronts for Materia Medica and chemical collections	150	0	0
Total	829	0	0

List of things required for a class of 75 Students.

Hygiene.		£	s.	d.
1 Set of diagrams		5	0	0
Stockhard's cabinet of reagents		3	0	0
Parkes' chemical cabinet for analysis of air and water as per Volume VI, Among Regulations, India		25	0	0
2 Porcelain tiles, 5" square		0	0	8
4 Nessler glasses marked 50 c.c.		0	3	0
2 Graduated scale pipiths, 5 c.c.		0	0	10
2 " " 10 c.c.		0	1	0
2 Crucible tongs, 6" long		0	2	0
6 Beakers, 7 oz. capacity, with spout		0	3	0
2 Wire-gauge, 6" x 6", coarse		0	0	6

Hygiene—cont.

	£	s.	d.
1 Sandbath, 6" diameter	0	0	0
1 Iron tripod, sout iron, 6" height	0	0	4
1 Lactometer with glass jar	0	2	9
1 Cream tube	0	0	9
1 Hand bellows	0	0	6
1 foot Rubber tubing, 1/8"	0	0	2
6 feet " 1/4"	0	2	0
1 Pasteur's filter candle	0	1	0
1 Centigrade thermometer	0	2	0
1 Wet and dry bulb thermometer	0	8	0
1 Rain-gauge	0	6	6
1 Daniel's Hydrometer	0	12	0
1 each Negretti and Lambra's Maximum and Minimum Thermometer	0	12	0
1 Barometer (mercury), model	1	0	0
Total	37	11	0
Total in Rupees	572	0	0

Articles required for Medical Jurisprudence class of (75 students).

	RS.	A.	P.
Chemical reagents and apparatus —			
Tr. Guaiaci	2	0	0
Ol. of Turpentine, ozonized	2	0	0
Test tubes	1/2 gross	3	0
Watch glasses	12	1	0
Spirit lamp	2	3	0
Porcelain slabs	2	3	0
Reinsch's and Marsh's test appliances	15	0	0
Poisons, samples of —			
Arsenic, red, white and yellow			
Corrosive sublimate			
Mineral acids			
Copper sulphate			
"Lall chitra", twigs of, oleander			
Opium and its preparations			
Datura (Bhong-gunja)			
Indian hemp and preparations			
Camphor			
Aconite			
Nux-vomica			
Prussü acid			
Snakes, specimens of poisonous —			
Cobra			
Daboia			
Schis			
Bungarus			
Total	100	0	0

Non-poisonous —

Rat snake			
&c. &c.			
Typical poisonous snakes of Southern India and such non-poisonous ones as are liable to be mistaken for the former.			
Atlas of Forensic Medicine, by Von Hofmann	15	0	0
The Poisonous Snakes of India, Ewart	25	0	0
Thenalaphædia of India, Fayrer	120	0	0
Dr. Short's Work on Snakes	10	0	0
Nicholson's do.	10	0	0
Total	329	0	0

Minor Surgery (Class of 150 students).

Name of article.	Estimated cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 Set of Ellis' clavicle apparatus box	9	0	0
1 Set of catheters (German silver)	24	0	0
1 Female catheter (do.)	0	14	0
1 Instrument, pocket (Surgeon's case)	52	0	0
1 Do. do. (Dresser's)	31	0	0
1 Pulleys for dislocation, set	10	0	0
1 Pump, breast	11	0	0
1 Do. stomach (Reid's)	9	0	0
2 Splints, clines, arm, sets	14	0	0
2 Do. do. leg, sets	18	0	0
6 Do. common, long, sets	84	0	0
6 Do. do. short, sets	72	0	0
2 Do. wooden, leg (Weiss'), sets	12	0	0
2 Petit's tourniquets	7	0	0
1 Cupping apparatus	66	0	0
Total	419	14	0

Articles required for the practice of Medicine Class (150).

	£	s.	d.
1 Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, Lancereaux	5	5	0
1 Dynamometer	1	0	0
1 Osthesisometer	0	12	6
1 Laryngoscope	1	5	0
1 Set of apparatus for urine testing —			

	£	s.	d.
Gerrard's Glycosometer	0	12	0
Grammule's Ureameter	0	9	3
For albumen	0	5	0
For acidity	0	5	6
Chemical reagents, &c.	2	8	3

1 Constant current battery, Raniger's, with sledge collector, current reverser, interrupter, cords and electrodes	6	0	0
1 Interrupted current battery with coil	1	10	0
1 Set of diagrams, illustrative of nervous system, heart, lungs and general	5	0	0
Collection of pathological specimens	Not estimated.		

Total 25 12 6

Total in Rupees 390 0 0

List of articles required for the Midwifery Class.

Description of articles.	Price.		
	£	s.	d.
1 Atlas of obstetrics and gynecology, by A. Martin; with additions, by Fancoust Barnes, M.D. Published by H. R. Lewis, London	0	31	0
1 Atlas of female pelvic anatomy, by D. B. Hart, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston, London	2	2	0
1 Atlas of the anatomy of labour, student's edition, including full-time pregnancy and the first day of the puerperium, by A. H. F. Barbour, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston	0	12	0
1 The relations of the abdominal and pelvic organs in the female, by A. R. Simpson, M.D., and D. B. Hart, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston	0	25	0
1 Pelvis on stand (Macnaughton Jones) for obstetric demonstration. Arnold & Sons, London	4	10	0

List of articles required for the Midwifery Class—cont.

Description of articles.	Price.		
	£	s.	d.
1 Obstetric manikin, including a natural female pelvis, with leather folies and placenta. Arnold & Sons	5	0	0
1 Obstetric manikin (Budin-Pinard's). Arnold & Sons	21	0	0
1 Transfusion apparatus with thermometer as made for St. Bartholomew's. Arnold & Sons	1	5	0
1 Veetis, Lowndes, with jointed handle. Arnold & Sons	0	10	6
1 Fillet, Witmol's, whalebone. Arnold & Sons	0	6	6
1 Foot forceps, by Rizzoli. John Weits & Sons	0	15	6
Total	38	16	6
Total in Rupees	592	0	0

Appliances required for teaching Ophthalmology.

	£	s.	d.
Priestley Smith's Model of the Eye	1	0	0
Frosts' Artificial Eye	2	5	0
Apparatus for demonstrating operations	0	8	6
Condensing lens, 2" diameter and 3" focus	0	2	6
McHardy's Perimeter	8	10	0

Total 12 6 0

Total in Rupees 186 0 0

No. 2270.

Submitted to Government with approval.

27th February 1899.

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No.

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 4 of his letter No. 140, dated the 7th February 1899, the Surgeon-General is requested to furnish at an early date a statement showing how the average annual decrement of 14 among hospital assistants during the last five years has been arrived at. It is presumed that the average annual decrement denotes the reduction among hospital assistants during the year by deaths and retirements. The Surgeon-General is also requested to state whether this is the rate among civil hospital assistants only or among civil and military hospital assistants taken together.

8th July 1899.

To the Surgeon-General.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Camp Ootacamund, the 16th July 1899, No. T.8/382.

With reference to your memorandum No. —, dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to append below a statement showing how the average annual decrement of fourteen among hospital assistants during the last five years has been arrived at. This is the rate among civil hospital assistants only.

	Deaths.	Retire-ments.	Resigna-tions.	Dismissals.	Total.
1894	6	2	1	1	10
1895	9	4	2	5	20
1896	9	4	0	2	15
1897	5	3	1	0	9
1898	4	4	2	4	14
					568
					13½

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No.

In paragraph 12 of his letter No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, the cost involved by the Surgeon-General's scheme (Rs. 25,740) is calculated on the assumption that three new schools for training hospital assistants are to be established, but in paragraph 2 the Surgeon-General recommends that only the schools at Rayapuram and Vizagapatam should be started at present and the Tanjore school assumed and reconstructed, and that the establishment of a school at Calicut should be postponed for future consideration. The Surgeon-General is requested to state at an early date what the financial effect of taking over the Tanjore school would be, *i.e.*, whether he proposes that Government should undertake the entire cost of the school on the same scale as that proposed for the school at Vizagapatam; and if not, what the difference in cost would be.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

21st July 1899.

To the Surgeon-General.

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Camp Ootacamund, 4th August 1899, No. T.8/420.

With reference to your memorandum No. —, Educational, dated 21st July 1899, I have the honour to state that, as will be seen from a reference to paragraph 12 of my letter No. 140 of the 7th February 1899, the cost involved by my scheme, exclusive of the clerical and menial establishments and contingencies, is Rs. 20,400 and not Rs. 25,740, which latter figure represents the estimate of the proposals submitted by the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction.

2. I have calculated the cost on the assumption that Government should undertake the entire expenditure of the Medical school at Tanjore on the same scale as that proposed for the school at Vizagapatam, viz., Rs. 6,600 per annum, as I feel diffident if the District Board of Tanjore will be willing to make over the funds of the school in the event of Government taking over the control of the institution from them. My doubts are based on the unwillingness expressed by the Board to make over the school to Government when the question was brought before them in 1894 (*vide* paragraph 6 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter printed on page 2 of G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896).

3. I annex below a statement showing the actual income and expenditure of the present Medical school at Tanjore during 1898 for the information of Government:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Interest drawn on a funded capital of Rs. 1,00,100 invested on Government securities at 3½ per cent.	3,494	11	10
Contribution from Municipalities of the district	1,020	0	0
Fees from paying students	1,200	0	0
Total	5,714	11	10

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment including Superintendent's allowance	3,796	4	1
Stipends	1,612	0	0
Contingencies	177	6	9
Total	5,585	10	10

It will be seen from the above that the actual annual expenditure during 1898 was Rs. 5,585-10-10, and that the income exceeded the expenditure by nearly Rs. 130.

4. As stated in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 140 of 7th February 1899, the Tanjore Medical school is endowed with a lakh of rupees subscribed for by the mirasidars and other native gentlemen of Tanjore. If the school is taken over by Government, it appears to me that the interest accruing from the endowment should also pass to Government to be spent in connection with the school, as the funds cannot, in my opinion, be diverted by the trustees to any other purpose in contravention of the wishes of the donors and of the object of the endowment. This, however, involves a legal question which has to be decided by Government in consultation with its legal advisers.

5. If the District Board of Tanjore can be prevailed upon to make over the school to Government with its present income, which in round figures may be set down at Rs. 5,700, the difference to be paid annually by Government for the maintenance of the school is not likely to exceed Rs. 1,000, exclusive of the clerical establishment, etc.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No. 2683.

It is understood that the system of calculating the contributions annually levied from local bodies for the training of medical subordinates at the Medical College at present in force is that prescribed in G.O., No. 225, Financial, dated 21st February 1887, and as worked out by the Accountant-General in the statement attached to his letter recorded in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. The Accountant-General is requested to be so good as to furnish at a very early date, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General, a statement showing the contributions that would have been levied from local bodies from 1889-90 up to date, had the calculations been based on the lines laid down in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. Supplemental statements leading up to the results worked out should also accompany.

2. Paragraph 6 of the order of March 1889 directed that the statement of the actual net cost of the Medical College from 1875-76 was to be corrected for the error noted in paragraph 2 of that order and with the arrangement of 1881 as to Professor's salaries applied in the earlier years, that is, with the debit to the Medical College, as was suggested by Dr. Cornish in 1881, of only Rs. 450 on account of the Principal and of Rs. 200 for each Professor. The Accountant-General is requested to proceed on this basis, irrespective of the question of the classification of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, in the calculations in the revised statement of contributions now called for.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

25th October 1899.

To the Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM No. 556.

With reference to his letter, No. 140, dated the 7th February 1899, the Surgeon-General is requested to be good enough to obtain and furnish complete information as to the total initial cost that is likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings, etc., in case his proposals regarding the opening of new medical schools are approved.

29th November 1899.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 13th April 1900, No. B.S. 69-503.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 16th May 1900, No. B.S. 87-1718.

From Surgeon-General D. SINCLAIR, M.B., C.S.I., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd July 1900, No. 386.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 556, dated 29th November 1899, I have the honour to submit the accompanying three statements showing particulars of the total initial cost likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, etc., in the event of the proposed medical schools being opened in Madras, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. The Principal, Medical College, to whom the statements were referred for opinion, considers the requirements of each school as given by each District Medical Officer as reasonable, and in this opinion I concur.

2. I regret the delay in the submission of the information which was due to several references made to the medical officers concerned for complete information.

ENCLOSURES.

Explanation of Statement.

Cost of Buildings.—Alterations and repairs to the old Bullet Factory are estimated to cost Rs. 5,000. The building is old and in bad repair, and the roof may need extensive repairs or even entire renewal.

The dissecting room with appurtenance is estimated to cost Rs. 11,500 and a hostel Rs. 10,000. If the proposal in my report dated 18th February 1898 be approved, the expenditure on the latter object will be limited to the cost of altering and repairing the old military building; total cost of building Rs. 26,550.

Cost of Furniture for the school is estimated at Rs. 2,872 and for the dissecting room Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 3,872.

Cost of Fittings for the school is estimated at Rs. 1,143, for the dissecting room Rs. 800, for the gymnasium Rs. 500, for books for library Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 3,443.

Special equipment for Teaching is estimated to cost Rs. 6,135. This is exclusive of the value of any materials that can be spared from the Medical College.

Total cost inclusive of all the items enumerated is Rs. 40,000.

STATEMENT showing probable total initial cost of Surgeon-General's proposals in paragraph 14 of his letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, for the accommodation of the Rayapuram Medical School.

No.	Summary of proposed accommodation recommended.	Cost of building.	Cost of furniture.	Cost of fittings.	Special equipment for teaching.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Lecture room to accommodate 70 students	1,800	629	271	..	2,700
2	Do. do. 40 do.	360	484	146	..	990
3	Dissection room, to accommodate 70 students, with separate room for preparing corpses and theatre for 70 students.	11,500	1,000	800	..	13,300
4	Museum, with shelves and almirahs, rooms for bones, &c.	1,000	528	72	..	1,600
5	Meeting hall to be used as a library, &c., including cost of books, Rs. 1,000.	500	444	1,166	..	2,100
6	Teachers' retiring room	360	100	130	..	590
7	Superintendent's office and retiring room	120	221	59	..	400
8	Pharmaceutical and chemical laboratory and museum for 70 students.	360	416	174	..	950
9	Latrine for students	200	..	..	..	200
10	Gymnasium	..	..	500	..	500
11	Stabling for three coaches and three horses	100	..	100	..	200
12	Three students' dining-room (tiffin room)	250	50	35	..	335
13	Hostel	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
14	Articles for teaching Anatomy, Practical Anatomy ..	..	..	..	1,296	1,296
15	Do. Physiology	..	..	..	934	934
16	Do. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, including Chemicals.	..	..	..	590	590
17	Do. Materia Medica and Pharmacy	..	..	..	829	829
18	Do. Hygiene	..	..	..	572	572
19	Do. Medical Jurisprudence	..	..	..	329	329
20	Do. Minor Surgery	..	..	..	420	420
21	Do. Medicine	..	..	..	390	390
22	Do. Midwifery	..	..	..	592	592
23	Do. Ophthalmology	..	..	..	183	183
	Total ..	26,550	3,872	3,443	6,135	40,000

MEDICAL SCHOOL, VIZAGAPATAM.

Main building with upper story.

	Amount. RS.
Lecture room, 48 x 22	24,800
Do. 32 x 22	
Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 x 22	
Meeting hall, 80 x 22	
Museum, 48 x 22	
Teachers' room, 12 x 22	500
Superintendent's room and office, 20 x 22	
Masonry staircase	200
Matting, punkas, etc.	2,976
Dissecting room, 60 x 24 (40 students)	200
Room for preparing corpses	2,072
Theatre for 40 students	300
Latrine for students	360
Three students' dining-rooms	500
Gymnasium	500
Stabling for three coaches and horses	8,000
Hostel for 50 students	5,000
House for teacher	648
Room for preparing and keeping bones	324
Do. pathological specimens	
Total ..	46,380

Furniture for the proposed Medical School at Vizagapatam.

Lecture Rooms.

28 benches with desks, each at Rs. 12	336
8 chairs, each at Rs. 4	32
1 platform (5 × 6) at Rs. 30	30
3 lecturns, each at Rs. 5	15
6 writing tables, each at Rs. 12	72
6 basin stands and basins, each at Rs. 2	12
4 black-boards, each at Rs. 10	40
4 hat-racks, each at Rs. 1	4
4 diagram stands, each at Rs. 3	12
Total	553

Museum.

15 almirahs, glazed (6 × 4) each at Rs. 40	800
2 tables, each at Rs. 12	24
4 chairs, each at Rs. 4	16
Total	840

Dissecting Room.

8 dissecting tables (6 × 2½ × 3), each at Rs. 25	200
30 stools, each at Rs. 2½	75
Total	275

Library.

2 almirahs (glazed), each at Rs. 40	80
6 chairs, each at Rs. 4	24
6 benches, each at Rs. 6	36
1 table at Rs. 24	24
Total	164

Practical Pharmacy.

2 tables, each at Rs. 30	60
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Practical Chemistry.

20 tables, each at Rs. 15	300
40 basins (to be bought from Madras), each at Rs. 2½	100
20 pigeon-holes, each at Rs. 6	120
40 stools, each at Rs. 2½	100
4 hanging lamps for meeting hall and verandah, each at Rs. 25	100
Total	720

Grand Total .. 2,612

Tanjore Medical School Building Estimate.

MAIN BUILDING.

Lower Story.

Particulars.	Value. RS.
1. Lecture room, 48 × 22, for 70 students	.. .. .
2. Do. 32 × 22, for 40 do.	.. .. .
3. Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 × 22	.. .. .
Upper Story.	25,480
4. Meeting hall, 80 × 22	.. .. .
5. Museum, 48 × 22	.. .. .
6. Teacher's room, 12 × 22	.. .. .
7. Superintendent's office and retiring room, 20 × 22	.. .. .
8. Masonry staircase	 500
9. Dissecting room, 97 × 24, for 70 students	 5,238
10. Room for preparing corpse	 225
11. Theatre for 70 students	 3,456
12. Room for bones	 648
13. Room for pathological preparations	 324
14. Latrine	 337
15. Students' dining-rooms (3)	 405
16. Gymnasium	 562
17. Stabling for three coaches and horses	 562
18. Hostel for 110 students	 13,500
19. House for teachers	 5,625
20. Matting, blinds and punkas	 200
Total	57,062

The Tanjore Medical School Estimate for Furniture.

Particulars.	Value. RS. A. P.
Lecture Room.	
28 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	672 0 0
4 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	30 0 0
Museum.	
10 almirahs, at Rs. 40 each	400 0 0
5 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	37 8 0
Dissecting Room.	
18 dissecting tables, at Rs. 20 each	360 0 0
72 stools, at Rs. 3 each	216 0 0
Theatre.	
14 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	336 0 0
2 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	15 0 0
Library.	
2 almirahs, at Rs. 40 each	80 0 0
6 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	45 0 0
6 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	144 0 0
Pharmaceutical Laboratory.	
35 tables, at Rs. 15 each	525 0 0
Teacher's Room.	
4 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	30 0 0
Superintendent's Office and Retiring Room.	
3 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	22 8 0
Total	2,913 0 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, Medical School building, Tanjore.

Particulars.	Tanjore estimate.	Vizagapatam estimate.	Excess.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
MAIN BUILDING.			
Lower Story.			
Lecture room, 48 × 22			
Do. 32 × 22			
Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 × 22			
Upper Story.			
Meeting hall 80 × 22	25,480	24,800	680
Museum, 48 × 22			
Teacher's room, 12 × 22			
Superintendent's room and office, 20 × 22			
Masonry staircase	500	500	
Matting, blinds and punka	200	200	
Dissecting room for 70 students, 97 × 24	5,238	2,976	2,262
Room for preparing corpse	225	200	25
Theatre for 70 students	3,456	2,072	1,384
Room for bones	648	648	
Do. pathological preparations	324	324	
Latrine for students	337	300	37
Students' dining rooms (three)	1,405	360	45
Gymnasium	562	500	62
Stabling for three coaches and horses	562	500	62
Hostel for 110 students	13,500	8,000	5,500
House for teacher	5,625	5,000	625
Total	57,062	46,380	11,682

* Should be provided.

From the Accountant-General, dated 4th July 1900, No. B.S. 119—3623.

From T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 31st July 1900, No. B.S. 135—4745.

In continuation of my letter No. B.S. 119—3623, dated 4th July 1900, regarding Medical College contributions, I have the honour to state that the further information called for from the Director of Public Instruction has not yet come in; he has not probably received it from the Medical College.

As, however, a long time has elapsed since the preparation of the statements was begun, I have thought it desirable to forward herewith a proof of the statements, so far as they are ready, for your approval. I have to forward also a copy of Dr. Browne's letter, No. 431, dated 29th January and of my letter to the Director, No. B.S. 95—2311, dated 31st May 1900, explaining the method adopted in working out the contributions.

If the accompanying statements are approved, they will be completed and submitted as soon as the remaining information is obtained.

ENCLOSURES.

Copy of letter from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th January 1900, No. 431.

In returning the papers received with your endorsement No. 13458, dated 2nd December 1899, I have the honour to submit a statement showing the distribution of cost of the college from 1888-89 to 1898-99. Two supplemental statements are also submitted.

2. In the absence of specific instructions for the preparation of the statement, I must explain that the following method has been adopted. The totals given by the Accountant-General after addition of cost for Principal and Professors at Rs. 450 and Rs. 200 each respectively have been adopted, and from these totals the college fees paid by private students have been deducted. Then from the remainder the charges on account of other Government students have been excluded. Then again the college fees that would have been payable by military and native

military pupils have been eliminated, because it seemed to me fair that, in calculating the cost recoverable from local bodies to whom the services of military medical subordinates are seldom if ever lent, a portion of cost in the shape of college fees must at least be taken into account to admit of a reasonable figure being arrived at in respect of the civil students from which class the local bodies draw their medical subordinates. The military and native military pupils sit in the classes along with other students during the lectures and thus render themselves liable to a fair share in the expenditure incurred on the teaching imparted to the students, and the above method has been followed as the only means of showing a legitimate item of charge to suit present purposes, as all other charges on their account are carried to the Military Department. The balance of cost thus obtained has been distributed among students in the College, Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Departments according to their strength at the close of each year. The net cost recoverable from local bodies should, it seems to me, be based on the total cost for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Departments with reference to the number of medical subordinates lent to them. This office is unable to fix the net cost as it is not aware of the number so lent during the years in question.

3. I have also to state that the figures relating to the Sanitary Inspectors' class have been excluded.

4. The statements received with Proceedings, No. 14208, dated 23rd December 1899, are herewith returned.

Copy of letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st May 1900, No. B.S. 95—2311.

With reference to the two statements of Medical College contributions forwarded with your endorsement No. 5351 of 28th May 1900, I have the honour to observe that the amounts shown therein as recoverable from local bodies represent the entire cost of the Apothecaries' and Hospital Assistants' Departments, whereas the amounts which should properly be recovered are only a portion in the same proportion as the number of subordinates in local service bears to the total number in both local and provincial services in each year as stated at the end of paragraph 2 of Dr. Browne's letter of 29th January 1900.

I request, therefore, that you will be so good as to furnish me at an early date with a statement of contributions worked out as suggested.

A.
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the College from 1888-89 to 1898-99 revised as per paragraph 2 of M.G., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Charges of the Medical College.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Charges of the Chemical Examiner.	1,48,141 3 5	1,47,427 1 10	1,40,783 13 4	1,51,672 11 7	1,69,210 3 0	1,90,377 3 10	1,85,582 11 8	1,75,959 15 1	1,80,644 4 0	1,94,845 5 2	1,79,099 6 2
Total charges ..	9,134 10 5	8,384 10 5	10,716 7 5	11,415 12 10	8,997 8 3	12,600 0 0	12,600 0 0	13,523 0 6	12,600 0 0	12,600 0 0	10,604 6 1
Deduct actual cost of Professors.	1,57,275 13 10	1,55,811 12 3	1,51,500 4 9	1,63,088 8 5	1,72,207 11 3	2,02,977 3 10	1,98,182 11 8	1,89,482 15 7	1,93,244 4 0	2,07,445 5 2	1,89,703 12 3
Deduct actual cost of Professors.	1,09,026 0 1	1,09,993 9 3	1,10,661 1 3	1,14,021 9 10	1,12,392 5 2	1,28,832 11 8	1,33,236 12 8	1,23,712 9 10	1,29,885 15 6	1,33,042 7 5	1,22,478 12 2
Difference ..	48,249 13 9	45,818 3 0	40,839 3 6	49,066 14 7	59,815 6 1	74,141 8 2	64,845 15 0	65,770 5 9	63,358 4 6	74,402 13 9	67,225 0 1
Add cost of Principal at Rs. 450 and of ten Professors at Rs. 200 each.	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0
Total ..	77,649 13 9	75,218 3 0	70,239 3 6	78,466 14 7	89,215 6 1	1,03,541 8 2	94,245 15 0	93,170 5 9	92,758 4 6	1,03,802 13 9	96,625 0 1
Stipendiary students (other Governments).	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	4,693 5 4	4,020 0 0	3,272 0 0	6,887 2 6	12,790 12 4	15,940 7 7	14,774 12 4	13,459 12 0	9,056 14 10	13,836 3 4	14,802 9 1

B.
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of cost from 1888-89 to 1898-99 between the several classes of students as per paragraph 6 of M.G., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Totals as per statement A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Deduct—	77,649 13 9	75,218 3 0	70,239 3 6	78,466 14 7	89,215 6 1	1,03,541 8 2	94,245 15 0	93,170 5 9	92,758 4 6	1,03,802 13 9	96,625 0 1
College fees realized from private students.	18,633 0 0	15,779 0 0	21,962 0 0	21,887 0 0	19,049 0 0	13,934 0 0	11,507 0 0	12,841 0 0	11,554 0 0	13,217 0 0	12,757 0 0
Deduct—	59,016 13 9	59,439 3 0	48,277 3 6	56,579 14 7	70,166 6 1	89,607 8 2	82,738 15 0	82,329 5 9	81,204 4 6	90,585 13 9	83,868 0 1
Cost of stipendiary students (other Governments).	4,693 5 4	4,020 0 0	3,272 0 0	6,887 2 6	12,790 12 4	15,940 7 7	14,774 12 4	13,459 12 0	9,056 14 10	13,836 3 4	14,802 9 1
Deduct—	54,323 8 5	55,419 3 0	45,005 3 6	49,742 12 1	57,375 9 9	73,667 0 7	67,964 2 8	68,869 9 9	72,147 5 8	76,749 10 5	69,065 7 0
College fees payable by Military and Native Military pupils.	2,936 0 0	2,550 0 0	2,951 0 0	3,598 0 0	3,184 0 0	3,095 0 0	5,388 0 0	7,045 0 0	7,857 0 0	7,610 0 0	6,042 0 0
Deduct—	51,387 8 5	52,869 3 0	42,054 3 6	46,144 12 1	54,191 9 9	70,572 0 7	62,576 2 8	61,824 9 9	64,290 5 8	69,139 10 5	63,023 7 0
Charges of Sanitary Inspectors' class.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273 3 0	1,482 6 0	920 3 0	1,185 13 7
Deduct—	51,387 8 5	52,869 3 0	42,054 3 6	46,144 12 1	54,191 9 9	70,572 0 7	62,576 2 8	61,551 6 9	62,807 15 8	68,219 7 5	61,837 9 5
Special charges for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant departments.	10,032 0 0	9,492 0 0	9,878 13 8	13,133 11 1	14,586 14 4	15,897 13 5	15,597 13 4	17,659 5 1	17,194 12 2	17,098 2 2	16,542 1 10
Proportion debitable to the following departments with reference to the strength of each.	41,355 8 5	43,377 3 0	32,175 5 10	33,011 1 0	39,604 11 5	54,674 3 2	46,978 5 4	43,892 1 8	45,613 3 6	51,121 5 3	45,295 7 7
College department ..	18,902 5 5	18,969 8 11	13,365 5 10	11,515 7 2	11,971 8 3	11,496 7 2	9,192 1 4	10,703 1 8	9,843 14 6	10,984 0 7	10,432 7 9
Apothecary do. ..	5,327 14 0	7,252 10 4	4,455 0 0	3,819 13 10	4,950 9 2	8,411 4 0	7,914 11 0	8,898 8 0	10,442 11 6	13,153 1 7	10,828 10 6
Hospital Assistant department.	17,125 5 0	17,155 4 9	14,355 0 0	17,874 12 0	22,682 10 0	34,766 8 0	29,871 9 0	24,290 8 0	25,326 9 6	26,984 3 1	24,034 5 4
Total, adding special charges to Apothecary department (a).	9,527 14 0	11,452 10 4	9,055 0 0	10,871 7 7	11,450 9 2	15,269 14 10	14,168 0 0	14,598 8 0	17,042 11 6	19,853 1 7	17,528 10 6
Total, adding special charges to Hospital charges to Assistant department (b).	22,957 5 0	22,447 4 9	19,633 13 8	23,956 13 4	30,769 8 4	43,805 10 7	39,216 1 0	36,249 13 1	35,921 5 8	37,382 5 3	33,876 7 2

(a) These figures include the whole of the special charges for the Apothecary department, viz., Professor of Dental Surgery, Lecturer on Midwifery to female students and moiety of cost of Board of Examiners.

(b) These figures include the whole of the special charges for the Hospital Assistant department, viz., moiety of the cost of Board of Examiners, allowance for clinical teaching at Native Infirmary and stipends, books, &c., of civil pupils.

Note.—The number of pupils in the Chemist and Druggist department is very small and has not been differentiated from the Apothecary department.

APPENDIX E—cont.

Statement showing the number of Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants under each District Board and Municipality from 1888-89 to 1897-98—cont.

District Boards.	Municipalities.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	P. hui ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	P. riyakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	Palamedathan ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sivillipattūr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Luticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erode ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kārar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coonoor ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattūr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subordinates in Local Service.	18	34	12	38	23	34	17	21	13	33	14	26	16	17	15	25	16	21	17	29
	Subordinates in Provincial Service.	35	125	38	112	34	93	35	38	34	85	34	82	23	104	36	143	32	162	32	188
	Total ..	53	159	50	150	57	127	52	109	47	118	48	108	39	121	51	168	48	183	49	217

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the contributions recovered and recoverable from local bodies on account of the Medical College from the year 1889-90 to 1898-99.

STATEMENT showing the contributions recovered and recoverable from local bodies on account of the amount levied.																											
District Board.		Municipality.	Contributions actually recovered.											Contributions that would have been levied.													
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.			
Ganjam	Madras Town ..	RS. 1,772	1,346	908	2,128	2,260	6,272	6,311	5,298	RS. 8,159	41,132	RS. 6,452	34,080	2,711	2,240	1,458	789	364	636	724	324	789	1,458	2,240	6,452	34,080	
	Berhanpur ..	295	285	230	514	545	1,456	1,397	1,163	1,854	9,246	2,711	6,585	216	..	..	216	824	724	824	..	..	..	..	6,585		
	Chitroc ..	37	26	17	48	37	146	118	147	158	872	666	409	102	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409		
	Parlakimedi ..	33	25	16	38	37	112	115	104	134	768	666	409	102	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409		
	Vizagapatam ..	18	14	10	23	20	62	66	54	69	73	406	853	8,053	406	405	..	..	687	406	..	..	..	..	..	8,053	
Vizagapatam.	Parlakimedi ..	432	491	256	599	638	1,777	1,666	1,419	1,819	11,200	3,147	8,488	452	..	..	..	..	687	406	..	..	..	..	..	452	
	Anakapalle ..	17	20	11	25	23	68	65	55	71	488	452	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
	Bimlipatam ..	23	17	11	25	23	68	65	55	71	488	452	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
	Vizagapatam ..	72	62	36	91	88	241	244	183	225	224	1,455	174	1,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	
	Vizianagaram ..	32	29	16	48	48	Exempted	G.O., No. 384 M., dated 20th March 1893.	174	..	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
Godavari	Madras Town ..	643	634	543	1,188	1,168	3,412	3,466	2,693	3,604	4,054	21,405	20,161	1,244	172	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,161	
	Cocanada ..	62	56	32	83	77	220	228	222	312	418	1,710	843	431	..	..	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	
	Ellore ..	36	27	17	41	44	137	147	128	166	202	944	150	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Rajamundry ..	47	35	25	64	64	176	167	141	20	245	1,180	1,030	710	405	..	..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	
	Kistna ..	958	632	495	1,060	963	2,969	2,923	2,362	3,173	3,700	19,235	14,217	5,018	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,217	
Kistna	Bezavada ..	58	56	43	181	86	186	183	155	197	262	1,412	437	999	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	
	Guntur ..	90	44	28	63	63	233	209	178	247	281	1,436	405	992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	
	Masulipatam ..	71	57	36	76	84	229	252	255	286	316	1,662	514	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514	
	Nellore ..	61	43	30	74	74	204	215	173	224	244	1,337	610	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	
	Nellore ..	22	17	10	21	21	62	61	49	71	81	1,415	180	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	
Cuddapah	Madras Town ..	366	299	65	407	570	1,255	1,148	969	692	1,396	7,167	324	150	473	848	765	1,129	863	286	1,108	1,108	1,156	6,597	1,562	1,562	
	Cuddapah ..	74	54	45	90	110	243	243	205	236	252	1,552	150	229	155	220	782	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Cuddapah ..	197	152	99	151	279	765	549	508	338	728	3,766	144	229	155	220	782	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Anantapur ..	25	20	17	33	22	75	67	63	73	89	484	503	..	..	155	220	318	363	287	710	710	405	..	..	405	
	Anantapur ..	306	267	169	280	715	1,214	1,073	826	732	1,476	7,058	503	..	..	155	220	318	363	287	710	710	405	..	..	405	
Bellary	Adoni ..	38	98	60	138	132	418	409	323	400	428	2,527	..	..	150	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
	Bellary ..	121	96	180	338	132	418	409	323	400	428	2,527	..	..	150	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
	Bellary ..	231	207	132	225	650	1,043	850	710	675	1,209	5,933	1,081	229	155	220	782	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Kurnool ..	49	38	26	54	57	161	172	155	179	244	1,135	1,081	229	155	220	782	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Kurnool ..	408	286	190	371	473	1,434	1,312	966	1,397	1,290	8,127	144	229	155	220	782	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
Chinglepat	Chinglepat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinglepat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chinglepat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chinglepat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chinglepat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot.	Conjeeveram ..	642	523	335	698	839	2,071	1,978	1,655	1,749	2,410	12,740	144	528	777	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659
	Conjeeveram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Conjeeveram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Conjeeveram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Conjeeveram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	20	17	12	25	25	72	72	66	78	98	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Gudiyattam ..	18	13	9	22	15	63	84	55	73	85	467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tirupattur ..	69	57	43	88	86	266	272	224	259	344	1,698	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Vellore ..	24	18	10	24	24	68	72	62	81	83	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Walajpet ..	635	516	338	703	632	2,227	2,001	1,603	2,115	2,231	13,001	434	449	623	637	1,026	1,766	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot.	Chidambaram ..	26	20	13	32	35	104	104	99	120	278	681	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cuddalore ..	63	42	35	80	74	206	275	192	236	266	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tiruvannamalai.	Madras Town ..	643	634	543	1,188	1,168	3,412	3,466	2,693	3,604	4,054	21,405	20,161	1,244	172	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,161	
	Cocanada ..	62	56	32	83	77	220	228	222	312	418	1,710	843	431	..	..	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	
	Ellore ..	36	27	17	41	44	137	147	128	166	202	944	150	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
	Rajamundry ..	47	35	25	64	64	176	167	141	20	245	1,180	1,030	710	405	..	..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	
	Kistna ..	958	632	495	1,060	963	2,969	2,923	2,362	3,173	3,700	19,235	14,217	5,018	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,217	

APPENDIX F—cont.
Statement showing the contributions recovered and recoverable from local bodies on account of the Medical College from the year 1889-90 to 1898-99—cont.

District Board.	Municipality.	Contributions actually recovered.										Contributions that would have been levied.										Total.	Difference liable to be refunded.				
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	
Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam ..	374	Exempted G.O., No. 1157, dated 26th May 1884.	275	180	398	382	1,410	1,211	1,080	1,400	1,685	8,395	8,770	180	916	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS. 3,306 — 180	RS. 3,306 — 180
	..	36	Exempted G.O., No. 482, dated 26th May 1886.	26	16	35	38	122	129	122	145	168	827	849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	151	Exempted G.O., No. 862, dated 8th July 1889.	107	65	187	638	720	583	452	670	894	4,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly.	Srirangam ..	84	Exempted G.O., No. 763 M., dated 11th August 1887.	25	180	398	382	1,410	1,211	1,080	1,400	1,685	8,395	8,770	145	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	160	Exempted G.O., No. 953 M., dated 19th September 1887.	113	67	627	416	2,156	677	587	804	921	6,478	..	229	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	20	..	14	10	20	18	55	56	57	72	77	399	..	160	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	18	13	8	20	20	20	62	63	49	72	82	407	..	149	159	220	764	406	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	532	479	295	785	730	2409	2,238	1,794	2,499	2,870	14,631	469	..	289	317	429	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	32	23	16	36	35	103	122	101	135	144	747	..	..	..	777	429	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tinnevely ..	Palamcottah ..	38	..	29	18	42	45	126	133	108	142	138	849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	43	26	2	52	55	163	187	106	192	226	1,143	..	..	..	155	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	457	412	260	539	634	2,034	1,691	1,493	2,015	2,317	11,912	144	..	687	..	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	64	51	31	77	76	213	235	176	210	303	1,436	..	..	..	..	209	1,043	1,217	649	286	196	..	..	..	..	
	..	21	19	11	23	26	72	78	71	90	114	511	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nilgiris ..	Karur ..	23	18	12	21	23	70	80	72	92	114	531	180	..	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	111	76	110	242	250	724	264	220	313	369	2,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	41	27	55	53	66	176	191	157	199	216	1,211	..	..	528	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	101	79	57	307	141	501	452	321	432	500	2,981	613	..	897	626	638	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem ..	Ootacamund ..	93	Exempted G.O., No. 815, dated 16th July 1886.	82	46	125	115	367	380	294	378	332	2,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	20	17	10	28	26	87	89	76	115	133	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	13	11	7	20	18	72	81	74	115	114	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara.	Tirupattur ..	740	Exempted G.O., No. 953, dated 27th May 1887.	556	345	833	780	2,236	2,219	1,813	2,324	2,551	14,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	102	72	63	111	103	829	320	260	324	343	2,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	40	24	20	35	38	149	136	105	168	167	897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	29	22	23	45	40	98	108	84	109	119	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	64	43	34	90	109	293	327	231	316	332	1,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar ..	Palghat ..	63	..	62	32	72	75	267	207	185	221	261	1,445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	11,562	9,322	6,241	14,776	16,157	45,562	41,633	34,018	42,712	52,134	2,74,417	8,145	8,435	8,910	8,170	11,772	14,999	11,322	9,688	9,803	11,884	1,03,128	1,71,289	..	..	

ORDER—No. 320, Educational, dated 10th June 1901.

In Proceedings No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, Government passed orders on the proposals submitted by a special committee appointed to consider all the questions connected with the reorganization of the Medical college and stated that the subject of the training of hospital assistants would be separately disposed of. In Proceedings No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, it was directed that the hospital assistant department of the Medical college should be abolished and the Medical school at Ráyapuram reopened. An opinion was also expressed that it might be unnecessary to retain the local fund schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and that, if additional schools were required, they might be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut; and a further report was called for from the Surgeon-General.

2. With the first of the letters read above, the Surgeon-General submits this report. After a careful consideration of the whole question, the Governor in Council adheres to the decision of 1898 to discontinue the training of hospital assistants in the Medical college and to reopen the school at Ráyapuram and resolves to accept the Surgeon-General's recommendation to establish a school at Vizagapatam. The question of opening one at Calicut will be postponed for future consideration. As regards the institutions at Nellore and Tanjore, the former has already been abolished, while the latter should be retained under its present management. The district board will, however, be requested to reorganize the school and to take in more pupils. The maximum strength of the Ráyapuram school will be fixed at 150 and that of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools at 70 each.

3. The superintendent of the Ráyapuram school will receive an allowance of Rs. 200, while those of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools will be paid Rs. 150 each. The assistants to the district medical and sanitary officers of Vizagapatam and Tanjore will be the first instructors in the schools in those places. In regard to the Ráyapuram school, the Government have, in Proceedings No. 870 M., dated 20th June 1899, promised to supply the hospital which the Municipal Commissioners are desirous of establishing in Black Town with

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 320, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
10TH JUNE 1901.

[SUBJECT.—Opening of new Medical Schools for the training of Hospital Assistants.]

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899.

Endorsement from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2270, dated 27th Feb. 1899.

In its Order No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, Government passed orders on the proposals submitted by a special committee appointed to consider all the questions connected with the re-organization of the Medical College, and stated that the question of the training of hospital assistants would be considered in separate proceedings. In its Order No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, Government accordingly approved of the proposal to discontinue the training of hospital assistants at the Medical College, Madras, and to re-open the Medical school at Rayapuram for 150 pupils. The Government also stated that it was inclined to the opinion that the Local Fund schools at Tanjore and Nellore should not be retained, and that, if necessary, schools should be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut. Before passing final orders, however, Government desired to be supplied with—

- (1) a list of the medical institutions to which hospital assistants would be liable to be posted;
- (2) information as to the annual rate of growth of medical institutions in the last five years, of the probable growth hereafter and of the decrease in the last five years among hospital assistants;
- (3) information as to the number of hospital assistants required for Government and Local and Municipal medical institutions in the Presidency, for service in Native States and for satisfying the demand for private practitioners;
- (4) information on similar lines with respect to civil apothecaries, it being borne in mind that it should be permissible to appoint first-class hospital assistants to be in charge of dispensaries and of the smaller hospitals which have only a few emergency beds attached to them;
- (5) revised estimates of the probable cost of the scheme and an estimate of the cost of buildings at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Calicut; and
- (6) information as to whether the class for the military hospital assistant pupils, whose course of study was restricted by the Government of India to three years, can be conducted simultaneously with that for the other pupils, of the extension of whose course to four years Government had provisionally approved.

2. In furnishing information on the points required by Government, the Surgeon-General now states that the Nellore school has already been abolished, and that the abolition of the Tanjore school is not likely to commend itself to the people concerned, it having been established in commemoration of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Tanjore in 1875 and richly endowed with a lakh of rupees subscribed by the mirasidars and other native gentlemen of the district. The Surgeon-General, therefore, proposes that Government should take over the administration of this school, especially as it has the best up-country hospital attached to it for purposes of clinical instruction, and that a new school should be established at Vizagapatam in lieu of the one at Nellore, which was abolished. The Surgeon-General thinks that these, with the Rayapuram school, will meet present requirements, and that the establishment of a school at Calicut may be postponed for future consideration, especially as the number of Malayali candidates for the annual vacancies

in the Medical department in the hospital assistant grade is always more than the requirements. From paragraph 6 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter on

But the Board is willing to make special arrangements to receive more pupils.

M. HAMMICK.
1-6-99.

page 3 of G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, however, it will be seen that the Tanjore District Board is unwilling to make over its school to Government.

3. As regards the information required by Government:—

(1) The number of medical institutions to which hospital assistants will be liable to be posted is given as 541. This figure, however, includes the number of subordinates (how many it is not stated) required for Police hospitals, as the Surgeon-General thinks that it is necessary to maintain as far as possible a separate

Probably about 21.

M.H.
1-6-99.

Police hospital at the head-quarters of each district under a full-time third-class hospital assistant. He has addressed Government separately on the subject, and his letter is now under disposal in the Public Department.

(2) The average annual growth of medical institutions in the last five years is given as ten and the probable growth hereafter as five, the average annual decrease among hospital assistants during the same period being fourteen.

(3) No information is separately given as to the number of hospital assistants required by Government and Local and Municipal medical institutions in the Presidency, but as the average future growth of medical institutions is given above as 5 and the average decrease among hospital assistants as 14 per annum, further requirements may be taken as 5+14 or 19 per annum. As regards the number of subordinates required for service in Native States and for satisfying the demand for private practitioners, the information furnished is not very definite; but the average strength during the last five years of the hospital assistant class of the Medical

* This does not make any allowance for future increase, but allowance is made in paragraph 12 of the note below.

A. EDGINGTON.

College was 228 and that of the Tanjore school 28. If, out of the total,* 150 be reserved for the Rayapuram school, there will remain 106 to be provided for in the Tanjore and Vizagapatam schools together.

(4) The information called for in respect of civil apothecaries has not been furnished, as the Medical College has ceased to train them as such and as all vacancies in their grade are filled up with men holding the L.M. & S. degree of the University. It is stated also that until orders are passed on certain schemes about these subordinates (now under consideration in the Public Department), no authorized or definite list of appointments for civil apothecaries can be furnished. Their present strength, which is 141, does not provide for any reserve, but as institutions with emergency beds will in future be in charge of first or second class Hospital Assistants, there is no necessity to raise the strength to provide for the necessary reserve.

4. In this connection the Surgeon-General suggests that the definition of the term "hospital" may be changed to "an institution with an out-patient department, accommodation for in-patients (not less than 10 beds) for males and females separately and arrangements for medical attendance and nursing both by day and night." At present all institutions having accommodation for in-patients are "hospitals" and all hospitals are to be in charge of apothecaries, whereas under the above definition institutions with emergency beds only will be classed dispensaries and they can be placed under hospital assistants without modifying existing orders.

A.E.
17-5-99.

5. The Surgeon-General also agrees with Government in its proposal in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, to take over into its own hands the supply of medical subordinates to Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions and to leave him to appoint them to the various posts according to a fixed

scale, a contribution being levied from each local body of a sum equal to the average cost throughout the Presidency of the pay and pensionary and leave contributions of a subordinate of the class appointed. It is submitted, however, that under article 817 of the Civil Service Regulations, medical subordinates lent to local bodies are exempted from payment of pensionary contribution.

scale, a contribution being levied from each local body of a sum equal to the average cost throughout the Presidency of the pay and pensionary and leave contributions of a subordinate of the class appointed. It is

This is not so apparently. It is only medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries and hospitals who are exempt.

M. HAMMICK.

submitted, however, that under article 817 of the Civil Service Regulations, medical subordinates lent to local bodies are exempted from payment of pensionary contribution.

6. (5) As regards the cost, the Principal of the Medical College proposes to fix it at Rs. 30,660 as follows:—

	Pay.	Allowance.	Total per mensem.	Total per annum.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Superintendent	200	200	200	2,400
First instructor	150	100	250	3,000
Second "	75	50	125	1,500
Third "	35	40	75	900
Fourth "	35	30	65	780
Clerk	15	..	15	180
Menial servants	20	..	20	240
Chemicals for Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	40
Drugs for Practical Pharmacy	..	..	..	40
Glycerine arsenic, &c., Anatomy Department	..	..	..	600
Operative Surgery	..	..	..	180
Contingencies	..	..	..	360
Total			10,220	3
				* 30,660

* Note.—For the first year Rs. 70 more will be required for a larger collection of specimens of drugs.

To this the Surgeon-General would add Rs. 300 for libraries.

7. It will be seen from paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, that an establishment costing Rs. 455 per mensem as shown in the margin was originally proposed for each school, but Government considered that, while Rs. 200 was suitable for the Superintendent of the Rayapuram school, a smaller allowance should suffice for the Superintendents of the other two schools. Government considered also that the pay, as well as the staff allowance of the instructors, should be debited to the

school instead of the latter alone as was done by the re-organization committee, and that the existing assistants to the District Surgeons could not be spared to take part in the teaching work of the schools in the districts. It was ordered at the same time that the savings in the expenditure of the Medical College caused by the separation of the Hospital Assistant department should be taken into consideration in framing the estimate of the cost of these schools.

8. The Surgeon-General now points out that the allowance of Rs. 100 for the Superintendents of the schools in the districts is inadequate and that it should be raised to Rs. 150, the amount paid to such Superintendents in North India. He

also points out that the assistants to the District Medical and Sanitary Officers are only occasionally absent from head-quarters, and that they have opportunities and facilities of becoming most practical and valuable clinical teachers. He thinks, therefore, that they should be the first instructors in the two schools in the districts, but that their educational allowance of Rs. 100 only should be included in the estimate of the cost of those schools. In the case of the other instructors, the Principal of the

For orders.

A. EDGINGTON.

For orders.

A.E.

13. The cost of the furniture and fittings for the Rayapuram school is estimated at Rs. 4,070 and that of medical works for the library at Rs. 1,000. In addition to these, articles and appliances costing Rs. 6,012 have also to be provided. Similar expenditure, though on a lesser scale, will have to be incurred on the two mufassal schools also. The Surgeon-General promises to furnish a complete statement showing in detail the financial aspect of the whole scheme on receipt of orders on the various points raised in his present letter.

14. (6) The class for the military hospital assistant pupils can be conducted simultaneously with those for the other pupils by omitting the subjects of Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Midwifery from the curriculum for the former although this is considered undesirable. It is presumed that the Surgeon-General means that the three subjects mentioned should be taught to four-year students in their fourth year. Otherwise, it is not clear quite how three and four-year students can be taught together.

P. T. THARYAN.
3-5-99.

Secretary—

15. The first point on which orders are required is that mentioned in paragraph 2 of the office-note. The Surgeon-General thinks that schools should be opened as soon as possible at Rayapuram and at Vizagapatam, and that the Tanjore school should be taken over by Government. In G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, it was contemplated not to retain the Tanjore school and to open one at Calicut. It appears, however, that the Tanjore school is an endowed school, the endowment of which is vested in the Tanjore District Board and is one in the management of which the Government cannot interfere without the consent of the trustees. The abolition of the school

Paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 485, Financial, dated 5th April 1887.

therefore appears to be impracticable, and the best course seems to be for Government to take it over as the Surgeon-General in paragraph 2 of his letter suggests.

16. But before Government resolves on this course the following points will have to be settled:—

(1) Whether Government intends to take into its own hands the supply of medical subordinates to Local Fund and Municipal institutions and leave the Surgeon-General to appoint them to the various posts. In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, Government stated that it was disposed to think that this would be the best thing to do, and in paragraph 8 of his letter the Surgeon-General concurs in this view. But this question, it is submitted, cannot be decided in this department, but must be considered by the Public and Local and Municipal Departments. If Government does not decide to do so, there appears to be no reason why the Tanjore District Board should not be left to maintain its own school for the training of hospital assistants, provided it conforms to the curriculum laid down by Government, or the proposal mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Director's letter, dated 19th November 1894, read in G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, may be adopted. This proposal was accepted by the Tanjore District Board (*vide* paragraph 6 of the Director's letter quoted).

17. (2) The Tanjore District Board will have to be asked whether it will consent to Government taking the school over. It refused to do so once, but may be brought to reconsider that decision. Whether the school is taken over or not, the question of establishing a school at Calicut may be postponed as the Surgeon-General suggests: Government only contemplated having three schools. The question of a building for the Tanjore school will only arise if Government decides to take the school over, unless the proposal in the Director of Public Instruction's letter already referred to, which involved additional accommodation, is adopted. Meanwhile, the schools at Rayapuram and Vizagapatam may, it is submitted, be opened as soon as possible. It does not appear necessary that the question of the Tanjore school need delay the opening of the other two schools.

The other points on which orders are required are noted above.

A. EDGINGTON.
19-5-99.

For Assistant Secretary—

It is very necessary in connection with these proposals, which are plain enough and apparently suitable, to have a clear history of the financial part of the business and a clear statement of the financial condition now existing. The Director of Public Instruction calmly says that contributions to Medical College will cease. Apparently this means that the Medical College budget will lose.

Rupees 21,180 from Local Boards, *plus* a similar contribution (amount I cannot find) from Municipalities—where all this money is now to go to I cannot understand, as apparently the new schools will not cost anything like the present contributions to the Medical College.

So far as I can see, in 1875 and before, that no contributions were paid to Medical College by Local Boards; in 1876-77 apparently Rs. 1,540 was paid by Municipalities; why or wherefore does not appear.

In 1878, by a rough calculation, it was estimated that Rs. 33,000 should be contributed or 0.5 per cent. of assets of Local Boards and Municipalities.

This, though the increased cost for teaching Local Fund and Municipal medical subordinates, appears only to have been about Rs. 28,200.

In 1887 it was ruled only actual cost should be recovered not the 0.5 per cent.

Surgeon-General Cornish calculated: Rs. 450 for the Principal of the College, Rs. 200 for each Professor and to proper charge.

In 1888-89 the contribution rate was reduced to .35 as far as I can see.

After that a percentage charge on salaries was to be the guide.

I cannot find any Government Order in the file replying to the orders given in G.O., No. 889, Local and Municipal, dated 24th April 1889.

I see in 1896-97 Rs. 21,184 was contributed by Local Boards to Medical College; what by Municipalities I cannot find.

We cannot expect Financial to work all this out for us and we must have a clear *summary* of the history of these contributions and a clear statement of what they *now* are and *how* they are worked out. His Excellency particularly asked that the finance should be clearly worked out and explained, but it is an absolute fog in the note.

The saving to the Medical College by the new schools is said to be only some Rs. 2,000 and odd per annum, but if College is to lose the large contribution now paid, obviously some further explanation is necessary.

Please have the matter fully explained and put up with the papers.

M. HAMMICK.
2-6-99.

Note on the Local Fund and Municipal Contributions to the Medical College with reference to the Secretary's note above.

In 1875 Government approved of the establishment of a Civil Medical subordinate department for Provincial and Local services in the Presidency and asked the sanction of the Government of India to the same.

2. In 1877 Government approved of the proposals of the Surgeon-General for bringing the medical subordinate establishment up to its full strength and called for a statement from the Surgeon-General to show the total estimated charges of the Medical College and the Auxiliary School for 1877-78, apportioning the charges as far as possible between the different classes of students. Government said that it would then be prepared to direct that a proportionate share of the cost of the college should be defrayed from Local and Municipal funds.

3. In 1878, on receipt of the statement, Government said that it was too late to direct any recoveries for 1877-78, but that for 1878-79 0.5 per cent. of the estimated assets of the year should be entered in Local Fund and Municipal budgets as a fixed contribution to the Madras Medical College. This percentage was estimated to amount in 1878-79 to Rs. 33,000 (not, it is submitted, to Rs. 28,000 as given in the Secretary's note), which amount was supposed to be equivalent to the excess expenditure incurred by Government on the Medical College on account of the arrangements made in 1877 (G.O., No. 1420, Financial, dated 4th May 1877) for training medical subordinates for employment in mofussil dispensaries. From 1878-79 till 1887-88, therefore, this percentage continued to be levied.

The sum of Rs. 1,540 referred to in the Secretary's note was apparently *not* a contribution paid by the Municipalities for the teaching of Local Fund and Municipal subordinates in the Medical College, but a contribution to Provincial funds from which certain medical subordinates were paid.

4. In 1887 (in paragraph 7 of a note by the Financial Department appended to G.O., No. 468, Financial, dated 29th May 1886, printed as an appendix to G.O., No. 641 L., dated 2nd April 1887) it was observed that the amount contributed by Municipalities and Local Fund Boards on account of the Medical College might perhaps require reconsideration, as the contribution bore no fixed proportion to the actual charges borne in the first instance by Provincial services. On this the Accountant-General in his letter * No. 3329, dated

* Read in G.O., No. 225, Financial, dated 21st February 1887.

24th November 1886, remarked that the receipts on account of the Medical College were in excess of charges. He showed in Appendix A to his letter that, calculating on the actuals of 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86, the net cost to be made good to Provincial amounted only to Rs. 28,406, whereas the average demand for these three years from Local Funds and Municipalities amounted to Rs. 34,485, the excess recovery being Rs. 6,079. In paragraph 6 of its order (in which the Accountant-General's letter was read) Government observed that the percentage system should be discontinued from the current year (in view, apparently of the fact that no more civil apothecaries were to be trained in future at the public expense), and that only the *actual cost* to Provincial funds of the services in question should be recovered from local bodies, but in 1889 Government stated that, notwithstanding these orders, as

Paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889, read in G.O., No. 889 L., dated 24th April 1889.

In paragraph 4 of the same order it was stated: "For 1888-89 the Surgeon-General proposes that the percentage shall be reduced to .35. The Government do not altogether understand the grounds on which this proposal is based but will accept it as a temporary arrangement." In paragraph 5 it was stated that, from 1889-90 the contribution should be levied in the shape of a percentage on the salaries of the men and should represent not merely the *arbitrarily estimated* excess charge in the college from 1876-77, but the whole cost to Provincial funds of educating the staff; and in paragraph 6 of the order Government called for certain information from the Director of Public Instruction and Surgeon-General in order that a percentage might be fixed which would fairly represent the liabilities of local bodies, but it does not appear that any further action was taken in the matter. In the Secretary's note it is stated that no Government order could be found in the file replying to the orders given in G.O., No. 889 L., dated 24th April 1889, but no reply was called for in this Government order. The information referred to above was called for by the Financial Department in its G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889, which was communicated to District Boards and Municipalities in the G.O., No. 889 L., dated 24th April 1889, but this office was unable to ascertain from the Financial

Department (Madras office) whether this information was ever received or anything else done in the matter. No answer to the Government order could be traced.

5. The contributions levied from Local Fund and Municipal bodies from 1888-89 were as follows:—

							District Boards.	Municipalities.
							Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,545	10,320
1889-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,327	4,616
1890-91	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,090	3,189
1891-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,142	3,137
1892-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,983	5,793
1893-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,248	5,909
1894-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,445	17,117
1895-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,986	15,947
1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,184	12,834
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,344	16,368

In 1888-89 the percentage was apparently .35 as stated above.

The large decrease which occurred in 1889-90 appears to have been due to the arrangement sanctioned in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889 (though what percentage was actually fixed by that arrangement is, as is stated in the previous paragraph of this note, not known). If this decrease is to be explained thus, it is not clear to what cause the large increase in 1894-95 and following years is due. The Accountant-General explained this increase by saying that it was due to the increase in the cost of the college in 1893-94 over that of the previous year, but as the Principal pointed out, the fall in the contribution of 1895-96 could not be explained by this solution. It would appear from the figure given above that, from 1894-95 to 1897-98, local bodies have been contributing too much to the Medical College as they did in the years 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86 (*vide* paragraph 4 of the note), and that the Financial Department may be asked for remarks on this. It is also for consideration in the Financial Department whether the decision in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889, to levy a percentage on salaries should be still adhered to, and whether any portion of the contribution recovered from local bodies towards the cost of the Medical College should still continue to be levied.

Vide paragraph 29 (page 22) of the report of the Medical College for 1895-96 read in G.O., No. 651, Educational, dated 21st October 1896.

6. The cost of the new schools will be Rs. 25,620 according to the estimate of the Surgeon-General, exclusive of initial charges for buildings, &c., but the whole of this will not be recoverable from District Boards and Municipalities since students for Burma, Native States, Government, military and civil and private practitioners will also be trained in these institutions. The number of hospital assistants annually required by local bodies may be taken to be twenty at the outside. The number to be educated in four years will then be eighty. The total number for whom provision is to be made being 290—150 in Rayapuram and 70 in each of the other two schools—the contribution to be levied from local bodies may be taken at 80/290 of Rs. 25,620 or Rs. 7,068, against Rs. 6,120 estimated by the Director of Public Instruction who does not clearly explain how he arrives at his figures. The net extra cost of the schools will then be Rs. 25,620 *minus* (Rs. 1,800 the pay of the first instructor in the Rayapuram School *plus* Rs. 2,760, saving in the expenditure on the Medical College *plus* Rs. 7,068) or Rs. 13,992. This cost is liable to be further reduced by the recoveries from the Burma Government and the fees paid by the Native States and private students.

Vide page 4 of the original note.

Vide G.O., No. 870-A. M., dated 20th June 1899.

A. EDGINGTON.

29-6-99.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. T. 8/382, dated 16th July 1899.

Secretary—

The current is the Surgeon-General's reply to the memorandum below and gives a statement showing how the average annual decrement of 14 among hospital assistants is arrived at.

It is submitted that the papers may now go to the Financial Department for remarks on the various financial points noted.

It is for Financial to say where the proposed expenditure on the new schools is to come from; there is no provision for them in the current year's budget.

A. EDGINGTON.
18-7-99.

Assistant Secretary—

The calculations in paragraph 6 of your note are worked out on the assumption that three new medical schools are to be started—one in Madras and two in the mofussil. But the Surgeon-General proposes one new school at Rayapuram and one at Vizagapatam and to assume the management of the one at Tanjore.

Assuming for the moment that the difficulties in the way of assuming the Tanjore school can be overcome, it is not clear what the cost to Government involved in doing so would be, and the Surgeon-General does not deal with the point apparently. The Tanjore Medical School has an endowment of one lakh. If Government takes over the institution, would it expect to get the endowment at the same time? If the endowment or any part of it is taken over, then the net cost of the school would not be so much as that of an entirely new school. I think the Surgeon-General will have to be asked on what terms as to financing the institution he proposes to take over the Tanjore Medical School, i.e., whether he proposes that Government should undertake the entire cost and on the same scale as at Vizagapatam. Unless this point is settled we cannot say definitely what is the cost of the new scheme.

C. J. WEIR.
20-7-99.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. T. 8/420, dated 4th August 1899.

Secretary—

This letter is a reply to a reference made to the Surgeon-General under Mr. Weir's orders above.

A. EDGINGTON.
7-8-99.

The Financial Department is requested to state its opinion on the financial question raised in the above papers.

The Medical College apparently now is credited with something like Rs. 39,000 every year as a contribution from local bodies for educating their subordinate medical officers. This amount appears to be calculated on some basis which is not the actual cost of the education given.

Under the schemes proposed for the future, the annual cost of educating these medical officers will apparently be about Rs. 25,620.

If the scheme is sanctioned only a portion of this amount can be recovered from local bodies; either the cost of the Medical College will have to be much reduced or Provincial funds will have to make up the difference. The cost of the Medical College cannot apparently be reduced, except to a very small extent, and the result of the scheme must be a very heavy increased Provincial charge. The question of reducing the cost of the college is one for Public.

The question of these contributions now paid for the medical colleges seems to require examination and explanation before the Surgeon-General's scheme can be submitted for orders.

M. HAMMICK.
8-8-99.

To Financial u.o.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

For the Chief Secretary—

The history of the contributions levied from District Boards and Municipalities towards the expenditure incurred by Government in the training of medical subordinates for employment under those bodies, so far as is given in the note above, is correct. It will be seen that, in 1878, the expenditure on the Medical College for 1878-79, in excess of that incurred in 1876-77, the year previous to that in which the revised arrangements came into force, was taken as a basis for calculation, and that 0.5 per cent. of the estimated Local Fund and Municipal assets for the year was charged as a fixed contribution to cover the excess charge; that in 1887 only the actual cost to Provincial funds was ordered to be levied; that for 1887-88 the old percentage was again levied; that for 1888-89 the percentage was reduced to .35; and that it was contemplated that from 1889-90 the contribution to be levied should be in the shape of a percentage on the salaries of the men and should represent not merely the arbitrarily estimated excess charge in the college from 1876-77, but the whole cost to Provincial funds of educating the staff. In arriving at this last decision, Government observed that local bodies paid nothing for the leave and pension allowances of these subordinates or for their travelling allowances when moved from one circle or town to another, and only a small portion, probably not more than a fifth or sixth, of the cost of their education and training. In order, therefore, that such a percentage might be fixed which would fairly represent the liabilities of local bodies, the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General were requested to furnish certain information (paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889). As stated in the previous notes, no reply from these authorities can be traced and no further action appears to have been taken to revise the contribution on the lines indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. It has been ascertained unofficially that, as a matter of fact, the system of calculating the contributions to be levied from local bodies at present in force is that prescribed * in G.O., No. 225, Financial, dated 21st February 1887, and as worked out by the Accountant-General in the statement attached to his letter recorded in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. The following statement shows the contribution levied from District Boards and Municipalities in the three years ending 1897-98, calculated in accordance with this system:—

Pages 7-9.

G.O., No. 147, Financial, dated 25th January 1887.

G.O., No. 225, Financial, dated 21st February 1887.

G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

The cost should now be calculated as laid down in this Government Order.

G. STOKES.

C.M.S.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Actual charges of Medical College	1,85,583	* 1,75,430	1,80,644
Add—Salary of Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College	12,600	13,523	12,600
	1,98,183	1,88,953	1,93,244
Deduct—Charges of other Governments—Allowances of Madras-Burma and Burmese pupils	* 14,775	* 13,460	* 9,057
	1,83,408	1,75,493	1,84,187
Deduct—Actuals of 1876 as per statement attached to Accountant General's letter in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889	1,41,475	1,41,475	1,41,475
	41,933	34,018	42,712
Proportion debited to District Boards † in the following year according to assets of each	25,986	21,184	26,344
Proportion debited to Municipalities ‡ in the following year	* 15,947	12,834	* 16,368

* These figures differ slightly from those given in the Civil Budget estimate on account of subsequent adjustments made in the latter.

† Excluding Nellore, Tanjore, Madura, Salem and South Canara exempted from contribution—*vide* G.Os., Nos. 269, Financial, dated 4th March 1882; 1157, Financial, dated 26th May 1884; 1791, Financial, dated 4th August 1884; 1244 L., dated 19th December 1885; and 953 L., dated 27th May 1887.

‡ Excluding Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Negapatam, Tanjore, Mangalore, Mannargudi and Vizianagram exempted from paying contribution—*vide* G.Os., Nos. 483 M., dated 25th May 1886; 634, dated 7th July 1886; 763 M., dated 11th August 1887; 953 M., dated 19th September 1887; 103 M., dated 3rd February 1888; 862 M., dated 8th July 1889; and 384 M., dated 20th March 1893.

2. It will here be observed that the expenditure in excess of that incurred in 1876-77 has been arbitrarily taken to represent the cost of training medical sub-

This is quite wrong.

G. STOKES.

ordinates for local bodies. The large decrease in the contributions which occurred in 1889-90 and is referred to in paragraph 5 of the Educational Department note, was explained at the time to be due to the fact that the figures of the previous year included recoveries on account of arrears, but as stated in the same note the large increase in 1894-95 and following years has not been satisfactorily explained. It is a question for orders whether the contributions already levied should be left undisturbed or whether the Accountant-General should be called upon to furnish, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General, a statement showing the contributions that would have been levied from local bodies from 1889-90 up to date, had the calculations been based on the lines laid down in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. Supplemental statements containing information leading up to the results worked out should also accompany.

There is no use in opening up the past.

G.S.

3. Paragraph 6 of the order of March 1889 directed that the statement of the actual net cost of the Medical College and Auxiliary School from 1875-76 was to be corrected for the error noted in paragraph 2 of that order and with the arrangement of 1881 as to Professors' salaries applied in the earlier years. The error referred to was the debit to the Medical College, made by the Accountant-General under orders of the Comptroller-General, of the whole of the salaries of Professors in lieu of the amounts (Rs. 450 for the Principal and Rs. 200 for each Professor) suggested by Dr. Cornish in 1881. But the Government of India has since insisted on the whole of the salaries of the Professors being, as directed by the Comptroller-General, debited to the Medical College. As, however, this procedure will, if taken into the contribution calculation, throw an undue burden on local bodies, it is submitted that, apart from account considerations, it would be more equitable, for the purposes of calculating the revised contributions to be

levied from local bodies, to debit to the Medical College as was suggested by Dr. Cornish in 1881, only Rs. 450 on account of the Principal and Rs. 200 for each Professor. The Accountant-General might be requested to proceed on this basis in the calculations in the revised statement of contributions suggested to be called for above. The contributions so calculated might then be levied and adjusted where necessary from 1889-90 and up to the time of the transfer of the training of hospital assistants from the Medical College to the new schools, which are now proposed to be opened.

Yes, certainly.

G. STOKES.

4. As regards the new schools, it is proposed to open one at Rayapuram and another at Vizagapatam and to take over the Tanjore Local Fund School from the District Board. According to the Surgeon-General's proposals the cost of these schools come to Rs. 25,620 per annum, viz.—

	RS.	RS.
<i>Rayapuram School.</i>		
Teaching staff	7,200	
Other charges	1,740	
	8,940	
<i>Vizagapatam School.</i>		
Teaching staff	6,600	
Other charges	1,740	
	8,340	
<i>Tanjore School.</i>		
Teaching staff	6,600	
Other charges	1,740	
	8,340	
Total	25,620	

With reference to G.O., No. 890 M., dated 20th June 1899, and the concluding portion of paragraph 9 of the note, dated 3rd May 1899, the pay of the First Instructor should be deducted from the cost of the Rayapuram School, which would then amount to Rs. 7,140. This reduces the total cost to Rs. 23,820. This figure, it will be seen, includes "laboratory charges", "library allowance" and "contingencies", but excludes the outlay on stipends and books. The latter should, it is submitted, be also taken into account in determining the contribution to be charged to local bodies for the education of hospital assistants required for service under those bodies.

Vide Paragraph 13 of letter from the Surgeon-General, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899.

5. As regards the contribution to be levied from local bodies, the Director of Public Instruction takes credit for a contribution of Rs. 2,120 from 53 of the District Municipalities, excluding those of the Tanjore district, at Rs. 40 a Municipality and of Rs. 4,000 from 20 District Boards, excluding that of Tanjore, at Rs. 200 a District Board. It is stated in the Educational Department notes that it is not clear how the rate in each case has been fixed. From a reference to paragraphs 6 and 14 of the Director's letter recorded in G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, it will be observed that the Director of Public Instruction recommended in 1894 that the Municipal and Local contributions should be fixed at Rs. 40 for each pupil, and that he proposed that the Tanjore District Board should undertake the education of hospital assistants for certain districts at this rate, charging Municipalities Rs. 40 each and District Boards Rs. 200 each, the former being allowed to have one student and the latter five students each educated *gratis* for service under them. Adopting this calculation, the Director apparently intends that each Municipality should be charged for the education of one pupil and each District Board for the education of five.

This is objectionable from every point of view.

G. STOKES.

There appear to be two objections to such a course. The first is that the rate fixed is arbitrary, being, as stated by the Director, slightly higher than that fixed for private pupils, viz., Rs. 25. Another is that it

would not be equitable to charge a uniform rate all round, that is, District Boards for five students each and Municipalities for one each, when the number of institutions under each District Board and in each Municipality is by no means uniform, nor do the institutions in the latter compared with those in the former individually bear the proportion of 1 to 5, although taken collectively * this proportion is nearly brought out. In paragraph 6 of the note on page 9 an alternative suggestion is made. The number of hospital assistants annually required by Local Boards is taken at 20 † so that the number to be educated in four years will be 80. The total number for whom provision is to be made being 290, it is suggested that the contributions to be levied from local bodies may be taken at $\frac{80}{290}$ of the cost incurred. This works out a result disproportionate to the number of appointments under local bodies to which hospital assistants will be liable to be posted compared with the number of Government appointments to be similarly supplied. It is submitted that a fairer method of calculating the contribution to be levied from local bodies would be to take a proportion of the cost

Distribution according to salaries will correct this.

G. STOKES.

* Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries. 352
Municipal 75

	Per annum.
† Probable annual growth of Medical institutions	5
Average decrement among hospital assistants	14
	19

In paragraph 4 of the Surgeon-General's letter (Educational C. No. 316) the average annual growth for the last five years is given as 10, and the Surgeon-General considers that, as the finances of the country improve there will be a still greater demand for dispensaries, and yet he fixes the probable growth hereafter at 5 per annum.

of educating hospital assistants with reference to the number liable to be posted to institutions under those bodies. In paragraph 3 of the Surgeon-General's letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, that officer gives a list of the medical institutions to which hospital assistants will be liable to be posted. Taking the number of institutions alone would be no criterion as to the number of hospital assistants required to be supplied, as several institutions require more than one hospital assistant. The Surgeon-General gives the number under Government as 85 and refers to his letter, No. 127, dated 9th February 1895, the number given in which he has slightly altered to suit present conditions. A reference to paragraph 10 of that letter, however, shows that the figures now given by the Surgeon-General as regards Government institutions have reference to the number of appointments for which hospital assistants are likely to be required and not to the number of institutions as stated by him. They are accordingly more valuable. Taking then the total number of such appointments as 541, 85 of these are shown as

In G.O., No. 1036, Public, dated 14th September 1899.

under Government and 366 under District Boards and Municipalities, the remaining 90 being added as a reserve of 20 per cent. Distributing the reserve between the appointments under Government and those under Local Bodies, the number of hospital assistants likely to be required for service under local bodies comes to 439. The total including Government appointments being 541, $\frac{439}{541}$ of the cost of educating hospital assistants for Government and Local institutions appears to be the fairest proportion of the cost that should be levied from local bodies.

Paragraph 3 of Surgeon-General's letter No. 140, dated 7th February 1890.

This is, as far as can be gathered, the present position; but see close of paragraph 6 as regards future contributions.

C.M.S.

6. Provision is made for educating 290 pupils in the three new schools, but as this allows for future increase, the average of the last few years should, it is submitted, be taken for present calculation, and the actual strength in each year for the levy of the actual contributions hereafter. The average strength of the hospital assistant pupils at the Medical College and at the Tanjore Medical School during the last five years was 228 and 27, respectively, as shown in the statement attached, or 255 in all; and these figures, it will be observed from the statement, include Military, Civil, Burma, private and other pupils. Some of these pay fees, while others receive stipends of varying amounts. To determine, therefore, the cost of educating the various classes of students, only such of the common factors making up the total

expenditure should, it is submitted, be first taken into calculation. The cost of educating a private pupil would then be ascertained by deducting from the result arrived at the fees paid by him; while the cost of educating a stipendiary student would be calculated by adding to the same result the charges on account of stipends and books incurred on his account. Proceeding on these lines and excluding at first the items not in common, the cost of educating 255 pupils (the average number for the last five years) may be taken at Rs. 23,820, the amount referred to in paragraph 4 above.

This takes no account of interest, etc., on original expenditure.

G. STOKES.

These 255 pupils, as stated above, include Military, Burma, Mysore, Coorg and private pupils. Eliminating these the average number of Civil and Local and Municipal pupils is 104, and the cost of educating this number would come to $\frac{104}{255}$ of Rs. 23,820 or Rs. 9,715 plus the outlay on stipends and books paid on their account. The average * outlay on stipends of civil pupils and the charges on account of their books for five years amounts in the case of those attending the Medical College to Rs. 8,791. In the case of those attending the Tanjore Medical School the average † expenditure on stipends ‡ for four years (figures for five years not being available) amounts to Rs. 1,463. Including these amounts the cost of educating hospital assistants for Government and Local and Municipal institutions may be set down at Rs. 9,715 + Rs. 8,791 + Rs. 1,463 or Rs. 19,969. Distributing this amount between Government and Local Bodies according to the number of appointments to which hospital assistants would be liable to be posted and applying the proportion $\frac{439}{541}$ arrived at in paragraph 5 above, the contribution which should be levied from local bodies would come to $\frac{439}{541}$ of Rs. 19,969 or Rs. 16,204. The distribution of this amount again between the several District Boards and Municipalities would follow the same principle, i.e., be made in proportion to the number of hospital assistants who would be liable to be posted to each. The actual contributions to be levied should, however, it is submitted, be based on the actual expenditure incurred, the actual number educated and the actual number of appointments existing in each year. This would be more equitable than the levy of a fixed contribution based on average figures or on a percentage on salaries where the normal growth of expenditure in subsequent years is likely to be lost sight of.

* Medical College—

	RS.
1895-96, actuals	9,258
1896-97	8,842
1897-98	9,681
1898-99, revised estimate ..	7,000
1899-1900, budget	9,176
	5)43,957

Average .. 8,791

† Tanjore Medical School—

	RS.
1896-97, budget (a)	1,710
1897-98	1,650
1898-99	1,690
1899-1900	800
	4)5,800

Average .. 1,462½ or 1,463

(a) Actuals are not separately available, as they are lumped with contingencies.

‡ It is not clear whether these include book allowances which are not separately given.

This takes no account of the grade of hospital assistant serving the Local body. Distribution in proportion to salaries paid would meet this objection.

G. STOKES.

of appointments existing in each year.

The actual expenditure incurred is the basis of course which must be distributed, but the fairest way to distribute it is in proportion to salaries paid.

G. STOKES.

7. The foregoing calculation has reference only to the proposals for the future supply of hospital assistants to local bodies and is based on the assumption that the Tanjore Medical School will be taken over by Government. At present certain District Boards and Municipalities are exempted from contribution as their pupils are educated either at the Medical College or the Tanjore School at their own expense. In case the Tanjore School is taken over, the question arises as to how

Vide statement in paragraph 1 above, Madura and Nellore District Boards once maintained their own schools, while no hospitals or dispensaries are maintained by the Vizianagram Municipality.

far the Tanjore District Board and the Municipalities in that district should be exempted from paying contribution. As the transfer of the interest of the endowment of the Tanjore School would apparently be a condition on which Government would take over the school, the Tanjore District Board and the Municipalities in that district would only be liable to pay so much of the share of the contribution falling to those bodies as is in excess of the interest from this endowment. From the extract given in paragraph 2 of the Surgeon-General's letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, however, it would appear that one of the objects of the school was "to meet the medical wants of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem." If the original intention of the endowment was to provide also for the wants of these other districts, all the District Boards and Municipalities concerned should be exempted in the same way. The Surgeon-General should, it is submitted, be requested to report further on this matter.

8. Exclusive of the initial charges for buildings, furniture, fittings, &c., referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the note on pages 5 and 6, as to which the information is at present incomplete and in regard to which the Surgeon-General has promised to furnish further particulars on receipt of orders on the points raised in his present letter, the additional cost involved by the present proposals is as follows:—

	RS.	RS.
Cost of three schools as given in paragraph 4 above ..	..	23,820
Deduct—		
Savings* in Medical College budget on account of allowances now drawn which would cease ..	2,760	
Contributions from local bodies as arrived at above, viz., Rs. 16,204 minus Rs. 3,495, the interest† on the Tanjore School endowment which would be taken in deduction of the contribution due from the local bodies concerned ..	12,709	
Fees † from private pupils at present paid in Tanjore school ..	1,200	
		16,669
Net cost of new schools ..		7,151

The real effect on Provincial revenues would, however, be an additional charge made up of this amount *plus* the contribution (Rs. 39,554, the average for the three years ending 1897-98) at present levied towards the cost of the Medical College which would have to be foregone with the transfer of the hospital assistant pupils to the new schools. In paragraph 6 of the note, dated 29th June 1899, it is stated that the net extra cost there arrived at will be liable to be further reduced by the recoveries from the Burma Government and the fees paid by the Native States and private students. Except arrears of charges incurred in the last contract period no recoveries are at present made from the Burma Government, the outlay at present incurred on Burma pupils being provided for in the fixed adjusting assignment made by the Government of India to Provincial under I. LAND REVENUE. It is submitted, however, that the net extra cost to Government will not be affected by these items (except fees paid by private students at the Tanjore Medical School taken into account above) as they are not new and therefore do not enter into calculation. The only result would be that the receipts from fees paid at the Medical College and the stipends, &c., paid on account of Madras-Burma and Burmese pupils, as well as the stipends and charges on account of books for civil pupils, would be transferred from one budget to another, *i.e.*, the Medical College budget to the budget on account of the new schools.

9. With reference to the proposal that Government should take over into its own hands the supply of medical subordinates to local bodies and leave the Surgeon-General to appoint them to the various posts according to a fixed scale, a contribution being levied from each local body of a sum equal to the average cost throughout the Presidency of the pay, pensionary and leave contributions of the subordinate of the

* Vide paragraph 9 of Surgeon-General's letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899.
† Vide paragraph 3 of Surgeon-General's letter, No. T-8/420, dated 4th August 1899.

class appointed, the question is raised in paragraph 5 of the note on page 3 as to whether medical subordinates lent to local bodies are exempted from payment of pensionary contributions with reference to article 817 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations.

From the note to the article recently added there appears to be no doubt, however, that payments made by local

bodies for the services of medical officers lent to hospitals and dispensaries must in future include contributions under the ordinary rules.

F. A. D'CRUZ.
22-9-99.

C. M. SCHMIDT.
9-10-99.

DISTRIBUTION of Hospital Assistant Pupils in the Medical College, Madras, and in the Tanjore Medical School.

	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Average.	
	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.	Medical College.	Tanjore Medical School.
Military pupils ..	57	..	62	..	51	..	61	..	42	..	55	..
Civil pupils ..	68	..	67	..	76	..	75	..	65	..	70	..
Local and Municipal pupils ..	17	15	22	14	19	14	21	17	12	18	18	16
Mysore pupils ..	19	..	12	..	7	..	10	..	18	..	13	..
Coorg pupils ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	2	..
Padukkottai ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma ..	7	..	8	..	5	6	8	13	12	13	8	6
Madras-Burma pupils ..	59	..	52	..	42	..	32	..	36	..	44	..
Private pupils ..	27	..	12	1	15	2	9	5	17	16	16	5
Female Medical pupils ..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	261	15	237	15	218	22	220	35	206	47	228	27

MUFASSAL Medical Institutions under District Boards and Municipalities.

Districts.	Local.		Municipal.	
	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.
Anantapur ..	5	5	1	..
Arcoot, North ..	5	12	1	2
.. South ..	5	14	3	3
Bellary ..	5	9	2	2
Canara, South ..	6	10	2	..
Chingleput ..	..	13	2	..
Coimbatore ..	9	10	3	2
Cuddapah ..	2	8	1	..
Ganjām ..	1	12	3	1
Gōdāvari ..	6	17	3	1
Kistna ..	11	7	1	..
Kurnool ..	2	12	2	3
Madura ..	8	24	5	2
Malabar ..	8	7	3	1
Nellore ..	7	17	1	..
Nilgiris ..	2	..	3	1
Salem ..	8	13	3	..
Tanjore ..	12	17	4	4
Tinnevely ..	7	10	4	..
Trichinopoly ..	1	9	2	1
Vizagapatam ..	12	4	2	..
Total ..	122	230	51	24
	352		75	

To Public (u.o.).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The note in the Financial Department appears to cover all the ground. The only remarks which seem needed in Public are with reference to the concluding sentence of the note in Financial. The note recently added to article 817 (i), Civil Service Regulations, is applicable only to those provinces in which the changes in the conditions of service of Civil Assistant Surgeons have been brought into operation. The Government of India has decided that the changes cannot be brought into force in the Madras Presidency at present. Article 817 (i), therefore, remains unaltered so far as this Presidency is concerned.

C. SIMPSON.

9-10-99.

A. R. KNAPP.

10-10-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Educational Department, No. 548, dated 24th November 1899.

Chief Secretary—

It is submitted that the Accountant-General may be asked to state when a reply may be expected to memorandum No. 2683, Financial, dated 25th October last, and that the Educational Department may be informed (u.o.) that the matter is under reference to the Accountant-General. In the meantime it is submitted that the Educational Department may be requested to obtain complete information from the Surgeon-General as to the total initial cost that is likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c., in case his proposals are approved, so that the interest on the original expenditure may, as suggested by the Chief Secretary in his note on page 15 of the notes, be also taken into account in determining the contribution that should be levied from local bodies in connection with the new medical schools.

F. A. D'CRUZ.

27-11-99.

C. M. SCHMIDT.

27-11-99.

To Educational u.o.

G. STOKES.

27-11-99.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Surgeon-General, No. 386, dated 3rd July 1900.

Secretary—

This may be sent to the Financial Department (u.o.) with reference to the office-note, dated 27th November 1899. A copy of G.O., No. 209, Educational, dated 17th May 1900, may be sent with the other papers.

A. T. PRINGLE.

20-7-00.

To Financial u.o.

M. HAMMICK.

24-7-00.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Accountant-General, dated 31st July 1900, No. B.S. 135—4745.

" " " " 20th Sept. " " " " 179—6502.

Chief Secretary—

Attention is drawn to the note of the Financial Department on pages 11 to 17 of these notes, where the financial aspect of the question of opening new medical schools for the training of hospital assistants is set out. With reference to the Chief Secretary's remarks on the margin of that note, the Accountant-General was called upon to furnish, in consultation with the

Memorandum No. 2683, Financial, dated 25th October 1899.

Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General, a statement showing the contributions that would have been levied from local bodies, from 1889-90 up to date, had the calculations been based on the method laid down in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated the 26th March 1889. The Director of Public Instruction was also requested to obtain and furnish complete information as to the total initial cost that is likely to be

incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c., with a view to interest on original outlay being also included in the calculation of the charge to be recovered from local bodies.

2. The Accountant-General has now forwarded for approval proofs of certain statements. The first set of these—those lettered A, B and C—received with his letter of the 31st July 1900 contain statistics from 1888-89 to 1898-99 showing—

(a) The cost of the Medical College for those years, revised in accordance with paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889;

(b) The distribution of the cost for the same period between the several classes of students according to paragraph 6 of that order;

(c) The strength of the several classes of the college at the close of each of those years.

The second set of statements, viz., those lettered D, E and F, received with his letter of the 20th September, compare the amounts which, according to the Accountant-General should have been levied and which have been levied from local bodies.

3. The statements prepared by the Accountant-General do not in the first place go far enough. They are also incorrect in some of the details of the method of calculation. His figures in statement D are, moreover, not understood, as they appear to be altogether against facts, the bulk of hospital assistants being in local service. Statements E and F being based on statement D are not of much value. As to the first point, the Accountant-General should have worked up his statements from 1875-76 and, as contemplated in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889, he should have worked out—

(a) the average cost of educating a man of each class;

(b) the annual decrement;

(c) the number of men who have to be educated *per head* of mean strength;

(d) the average period of service.

He should then have calculated the percentage of pay which should be provided for the recovery, within the average period of service, of the cost of education of the medical subordinates employed by local bodies. The information required by Government, that is, the contributions that should have been levied from 1889-90 up to date, would then represent this percentage of the pay drawn by medical subordinates employed by local bodies during those years. What the Accountant-General has done is to take the actual figures from 1888-89 and to calculate the contributions which

Vide Accountant-General's letter to Director of Public Instruction, No. B.S. 95-2811, dated 31st May 1900.

should have been recovered from local bodies towards the cost of the apothecaries' and hospital assistants' departments for those years in the same proportion as the

number of subordinates in local service bears to the total number in each year in both Local and Provincial service.

4. The method adopted in distributing the cost of the Medical College between the several classes of students in the Accountant-General's statement is explained in Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's letter, No. 431, dated 29th January 1900. As stated, however, in paragraph 6 of the Financial Department Note on pages 14 and 15 of these notes, the fairest way of calculating the cost of educating the various classes of students is to take at first only such of the common factors as make up the total expenditure and to divide the total charges thus arrived at by the total number of pupils educated; the cost of educating a private pupil would then be ascertained by deducting from the result arrived at the fees paid by him, while the cost of educating a stipendiary student would be calculated by adding to the same result the charges on account of stipends and books incurred on his account. Examining statement B, it is observed that fees from private pupils are first deducted. This being an uncommon factor should be left out of account and need be taken into account only if the cost of educating private pupils comes in question, and this only after the charges in common have been distributed between private and other pupils. The second item deducted is the cost of stipendiary students of other Governments, and is properly deducted. The third item, the fees payable by military pupils, is again a special item which affects the general result by deduction and should, therefore, as in the case of the first item, not be taken into calculation until the charges in common have been distributed. The other calculations appear to be unobjectionable as to method. The Accountant-General proposes to recover from local bodies a proportion of the cost of both the apothecary and the hospital assistant departments; but there appears to be no reason why any portion of the cost of the apothecary department should be so recovered, seeing that the last batch of stipended civil

Vide paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

apothecaries left the college in June 1888. Statement C of the Accountant-General's shows, moreover, that this department was exclusively composed of military and private students, stipendiaries of other Governments, and a few female students sent by local bodies for whose education those bodies paid. It is towards the cost of the hospital assistant department only that local bodies should be properly required to contribute.

5. Before, however, it is decided to ask the Accountant-General to remodel his calculations on the lines referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, the question of the equity of making recoveries from local bodies towards the education of medical subordinates by levying a fixed percentage on salaries, as directed in the order of 1889, is submitted for reconsideration. To charge such a fixed percentage would prove, it is submitted, inequitable to the revenues (Provincial) against which the gross expenditure is in the first instance debited, as while a uniform rate is being recovered from local bodies any additional cost involved in the education of medical pupils due to the normal growth of expenditure and all

* *Vide*, for instance, figures in statements A and B forwarded with the Accountant-General's letter No. B.S. 135—4745, dated 31st July 1900.

Page 15 of notes.

I am of opinion that the actual cost of the school being known it can only be fairly distributed in proportion to the salaries paid. The endeavour to ascertain the number of appointments that existed will cause much difficulty and trouble and will not lead to any fairer or more intelligible result than a distribution on salaries paid.

G. STOKES.
22-11-00.

fluctuations * in expenditure would be lost sight of and would fall on Provincial revenues. The Chief Secretary, whilst in favour of taking the actual expenditure as the basis of distribution, has noted that the best way is to distribute this actual expenditure in each year in proportion to salaries paid. This would, it is respectfully submitted, prove, as would the fixed percentage, inequitable to individual local bodies, as medical subordinates are not at present posted for service under these bodies under any system which secures equal distribution; as it is, local bodies complain that they are forced to employ senior and expensive men. It would appear to be hard on a local body, which has to pay higher rates of salaries

This is not correct unless you assert that the Surgeon-General sends expensive men where they are not wanted.

G. STOKES.
20-11-00.

on account of its having to accept the services of men of higher grades who happen to be posted for duty under it, to be forced to pay higher rates also for the education of the medical subordinates required for recruiting its service; while

a local body, which is fortunate in having men of lower grades serving under it and has, therefore, to pay less for the services of the men employed, should, from that circumstance, be granted more favourable terms for the education of the men required for its service. If these objections are considered valid and if the distribution suggested in paragraph 6 of the Financial Department Note on page 15 of these notes (*i.e.*, based on the actual expenditure incurred, the actual number educated and the actual number of existing appointments in each year) is admitted to be the most equitable, the Accountant-General might be directed to recalculate the contributions which should have been levied from 1888-89. He would be told to base his figures on the actuals for that year onwards, making a distribution, not, as he proposes to do, in proportion to the number of medical subordinates in service, but in proportion to the number of appointments that existed in each year respectively under local bodies and Government, to which medical subordinates would have been liable to be posted.

6. Taking, for instance, the figures of the last year (1898-99) given by the Accountant-General, the calculations on the foregoing lines would be as follows:—

	RS.	RS.	1898-99. RS.
Gross expenditure			96,625
Deduct—			
Cost of stipendiary students of other Governments			14,803
* Cost of apothecary department including special charges	17,529		81,822
Cost of apothecary department excluding special charges	10,829		
Special charges of apothecary department	6,700		
Cost of hospital assistant department including special charges	33,876		80,636
Cost of hospital assistant department excluding special charges	24,034		
Special charges of hospital assistant department	9,842		
Total special charges for the apothecary and hospital assistant departments	16,542		64,094
Proportion debitable, according to strength of each, to college department			14,762
Apothecary department			15,323
Hospital assistant department			34,009
Total (including special charges) of apothecary department			+ 22,023
Total (including special charges) of hospital assistant department			+ 43,851

The number of civil hospital assistant pupils in 1898-99 having been 54 out of a total of 182 in the hospital assistant

§ *Vide* statement C (on page 28 of current file), the figures in which, however, differ in some respects from the statement on page 17 of these notes which were taken from the annual reports of the Medical College. The discrepancy is not understood.

The total number of appointments to be served by hospital assistants is not given by the Accountant-General; but adopting the figures taken in paragraph 5 of the Financial Department Note on page 14 of these

notes and deducting, say, 21,|| which the Surgeon-General included among Government appointments for the scheme, since

abandoned, of maintaining a separate police hospital at the head-quarters of each district

under a full-timed 3rd-class hospital assistant, the total number of appointments, *plus* 20 per cent. for the reserve under Government and local bodies, comes to 516.*

• Original provision for Government appointments	85
Deduct—Provision for district police hospitals	21
	64
Add—20 per cent. as reserve	13
Total	77
Appointments under local bodies	366
Add—20 per cent. as reserve	73
Total	439
Grand total	516

The appointments under local bodies being 439, the proportion of the cost of educating hospital assistants in 1898–99 for Government and local institutions to be charged to local bodies would be $439/516 \times \text{Rs. } 13,011$ or Rs. 11,070.†

Of course the Accountant-General should take the actual number of appointments in the year and work out the result for each year. On receipt of the Accountant-General's statements it could be determined whether it will be necessary to open up the past and direct a re-adjustment, as local bodies appear to have been over-charged in the past.

† Against Rs. 52,243 actually recovered in 1898–99 as will be seen from pages 213 and 20 of Civil Budget Estimate, *i.e.*, Rs. 32,243 from District Boards and Rs. 20,000 from Municipalities—*vide* also figures given on page 9 of printed notes below which show considerable variations in contributions levied since 1888–89.

interest, &c., on original expenditure. The Surgeon-General was accordingly requested to obtain and furnish complete information as to the total initial cost likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c., in case his proposals regarding the opening of the new medical schools were approved. The information furnished shows that the initial cost on buildings, &c., of the three schools is expected to be as follows:—

	RS.
Ráyapuram	40,000
Vizagapatam	49,000
Tanjore	60,000

In round numbers.

In the case of Vizagapatam, Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao has offered to supply a site and to construct a building for a new medical college which, he understood, was about to be opened at Vizagapatam. G.O., No. 209, Educational, dated 15th May 1900. The Collector has been informed that it is only a medical school for training hospital assistants and not a college which the Government proposes to open at Vizagapatam, and that should Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao wish to give a site and to erect a building when it is finally decided to open the medical school at that place, his offer will be accepted. Assuming that the building at Vizagapatam will be provided by Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao, this item may be left out of calculation. In his remark on the margin of page 16 of the notes, where it was proposed that credit should be taken for the interest on the endowment of the Tanjore school if Government were going to take over this school, the Chief Secretary stated that this might be left out of account as the District Board will not give up the endowment. This item will accordingly be left out in the following calculations which show the contributions which should be levied from local bodies and the effect on Provincial revenues of the whole scheme. It is to be noted, however, that, as pointed out on page 16 of these notes, one of the objects of the Tanjore school was "to meet the medical wants of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem", and the original intention of the endowment was to provide also for the wants of these districts. All the District Boards and Municipalities concerned will therefore have a claim to utilize the interest on the endowment towards meeting, wholly or in part, the contributions payable to Government in each case for the education of the hospital assistants in the new medical schools.

8. Taking up first, then, the calculation of the contribution which should be levied from local bodies and proceeding on the lines laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Financial Department note on pages 13 to 15 of these notes; assuming that, for reasons given in paragraph 5 above, the suggestion to make the distribution in proportion to salaries will be abandoned; and adding, say, 4 per cent. of the original expenditure on buildings, &c., the total charges in connection with the three schools to be distributed comes to Rs. 27,820, as shown below:—

	RS.
Four per cent. of the initial cost of the Ráyapuram school (Rs. 40,000) ..	1,600
Do. do. Tanjore school (Rs. 60,000) ..	2,400
For Vizagapatam school as Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao has offered to supply site and building	Nil.
Cost of teaching staff and other charges of the three schools	23,820
Total cost	27,820

This would represent the cost of educating 255 pupils, the average number for the last five years. Eliminating the Military, Burma, Mysore, Coorg and private pupils and taking the average number of Civil and Local and Municipal pupils (104), the cost of educating this number would come to

$104/255 \times \text{Rs. } 27,820$ or Rs. 11,346, *plus* Rs. 8,791 and Rs. 1,463, the average outlay on stipends and books, respectively, or, Rs. 21,600 in all. The total number of appointments under Government and local bodies to which hospital assistants will be liable to be posted being 516, and 439 of these being appointments under local bodies, the contribution which should be levied from those bodies comes to $439/516 \times \text{Rs. } 21,600$ or Rs. 18,377. The further distribution of this amount between the several District Boards and Municipalities would, as remarked on page 15 of these notes, follow the same principle, *i.e.*, it would be made in proportion to the number of hospital assistants who would be liable to be posted to each, the actual contributions to be levied being based on the actual expenditure incurred, the actual number educated and the actual number of appointments existing in each year.

Page 15 of these notes.

Paragraph 3 above.

9. As regards the effect on Provincial revenues of the present proposals, the additional cost involved is as follows:—

Initial cost on buildings, &c.—	RS.
Ráyapuram school	40,000
Tanjore school	60,000
Vizagapatam school	Nil.
Total	1,00,000

As shown above, a proportion of 4 per cent. of this will be annually recovered from local bodies according to the number of appointments to be served.

Page 13 of notes.	Annual maintenance charges for teachers, &c.	RS.
	23,820	
Deduct—		RS.
* <i>Vide</i> paragraph 9 of Surgeon-General's letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899 (page 5 of current file).	Savings in Medical College budget on account of allowances now drawn which would cease	* 2,760
	Contributions from local bodies as arrived at above	18,377
† <i>Vide</i> paragraph 3 of Surgeon-General's letter, No. T-8—420, dated 4th August 1899 (page 18 of current file).	Fees from private pupils at present paid in Tanjore school	† 1,200
		22,337
	Net cost of new schools	1,483

* Rs. 52,243, i.e., Rs. 32,243 from the District Boards and Rs. 20,000 from Municipalities, as per latest actuals available (1898-99)—vide pages 213 and 20 of Civil Budget Estimate.

† Margin of page 22.

given on page 9 of these notes and from pages 20 and 213 of the Civil Budget Estimates for the current year. Local bodies appear to have been overcharged from the adoption of an old arbitrary method in calculating these contributions. How far they have been so overcharged will be seen from the statement which, it is proposed ‡ in paragraph 5 above, should be called for from the Accountant-General.

‡ Page 21 of notes.

10. In the present state of the finances, no funds can, it is submitted, be provided either for the initial cost or for the establishment charges of the proposed schools in the current year; but there is no objection to provision being made in the estimates of the Public Works and Medical Departments for 1901-1902, if the proposals in connection with the establishment of the new schools are considered on their own merits and approved in the Educational Department. The file may now, it is submitted, be transferred to that department and need not, it is submitted, await the further information required from the Accountant-General, which, if the principle on which the contributions should be levied from local bodies suggested in this note is accepted in this department, will concern only past charges. Perhaps, however, this question of the redistribution of past charges may be now left alone. It is evident that it will take the Accountant-General, the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction a good deal longer to put the matter entirely right. In this case Local Boards have doubtless been overcharged, but in the case of contributions to the cost of the reserve staff of medical subordinates, they have been undercharged—please see the linked file. The two errors may, perhaps, be taken to balance one another.

F. A. D'CRUZ. C. M. SCHMIDT.
17-9-00. 27-10-00.

The only point on which it seems necessary to remark at present is that the distribution must be made on salaries paid, not on the number of appointments which existed. It is of no use going into the above calculations till the principle on which the distribution is to be made is settled. Will Local and Municipal and Educational kindly note whether they will accept the principle of distribution on salaries paid.

G. STOKES.
22-11-00.

To Local and Municipal and Educational u.o.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—

The notes above relate to the proposal to open new medical schools for the training of the hospital assistants required for service under Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Government, Native states, etc. As regards the basis on which the cost of training the men required for Local Boards and Municipal Councils is to be recovered from them, it was first suggested that the recovery should be made with reference to the number of appointments under each body, but the Chief Secretary is of opinion that the recovery should be effected in proportion to the total expenditure incurred by each body from year to year on account of the salaries of the medical subordinates in their employ, since any endeavour to ascertain the number of appointments which existed in a year will cause much difficulty and trouble and will not lead to any fairer or more intelligible result than a distribution based on salaries

paid. The suggestion made by the Chief Secretary appears to be an equitable one and may, it is submitted, be concurred in.

V. RAGHAVACHARLU.
20-12-00.

I agree.

M. HAMMICK.
31-12-00.

To Financial u.o.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Local and Municipal Department accepts the suggestion that the recovery from local bodies of the contribution towards the education of medical subordinates should be effected in proportion to the total expenditure incurred on salaries by each body from year to year on account of the medical subordinates in their employ. It is now for orders whether retrospective effect should be given to this decision, that is, whether this principle should be applied with effect from 1888-89, the date from which the method of calculation laid down in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated the 26th March 1889, ought to have, but has not, been adopted. For the reason given at the end of the Financial note on page 24 of these notes the question of the redistribution of past charges may, it is submitted, be left alone; but as it will take some time for the new buildings to be erected and for the new medical schools to be established it would seem proper that the system of distribution decided on should be introduced with effect from, at all events, the ensuing official year. In that case it is submitted that the Accountant-General may be informed that, as pointed out in paragraph 4 of the financial note on page 20 of these notes, it is only towards the cost of the hospital assistant department that local bodies should be required to contribute, and that the calculation of the cost of educating civil hospital assistant pupils at the Medical College should be carried out on the lines indicated in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the same note before the distribution is made between Government and local bodies in proportion to the total expenditure incurred by them each year in the shape of salaries. As some of the old batch of civil apothecaries are still serving Government and local bodies, it is submitted that the salaries paid on their account should also be taken in calculation.

2. As to the new medical schools, it will be observed from paragraph 8 of the financial note on page 23 of the notes that the probable cost of educating civil hospital assistants in the proposed schools for Government, Local and Municipal service amounts to Rs. 21,600. With a view to determine the effect on Provincial revenues of the proposals in connection with the establishment of the new schools, it is submitted that the Accountant-General may be requested to furnish a statement in communication with the Surgeon-General, showing the distribution of this sum between Provincial, Local and Municipal funds in proportion to the expenditure incurred on salaries of medical subordinates based in each case on the average of the past three years.

F. A. D'CRUZ.
30-1-01.

Chief Secretary—

The points for orders are marked K, L, M, N and P above.

First as regards the establishment of the proposed medical schools, it has to be decided whether the scheme is to be approved of generally, the cost being distributed as stated at K above. The effect on Provincial funds cannot be estimated without

Yes, ask for it.

G. STOKES.
4-2-01.

the information indicated at P, which the Accountant-General might be asked to furnish. Government can, it is thought, approve of the plan generally subject to

funds being forthcoming and the file has reached a stage where it is thought that an order might issue to this effect, the Accountant-General being asked in the order to furnish the information indicated at **P**.

Then as regards the past, the questions are firstly whether the recoveries since 1888-89 cannot be left alone (**L**) and secondly whether (**M**) the more correct mode of recovery should be instituted with effect from the 1st April 1901, pending the inauguration of the new schools, and on the lines indicated at **N**.

Financial cannot help any further at this stage, and it is submitted that the whole file may be retransferred now to Educational with the above remarks and proposals for consideration. It would appear to be most convenient for Educational to issue orders on the file at this stage.

C. M. SCHMIDT.

3-2-01.

As to **L**, I think the past should be let alone and as to **M** that the correct mode of recovery should be instituted without delay on the lines indicated at **N**. In the calculation each deduction should be separately and clearly set out. Financial should ask for the information at **P**.

G. STOKES.

4-2-01.

To Educational u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial notes above deal chiefly with the question of contributions by district boards and municipalities towards the cost of the medical college or schools. That question has to be settled in the Financial department and does not concern Educational, except so far as it furnishes information about the net cost of the schools to be established. It may therefore be remitted back to that department. Meanwhile, the papers about the establishment of the medical schools may be disposed of in Educational. Orders are therefore requested on the following points:—

(1) Whether the establishment of medical schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore may be generally approved.

(2) Whether as regards Tanjore the district board should be requested to hand over their present school with its endowments, or to retain the school and specially arrange to take more pupils (pages 1 and 2 of the notes).

(3) For what maximum strength provision should be made in each school. Probably 150 may be allowed in Rayapuram and 70 in each of the other schools (pages 2 and 5 of the notes).

(4) What should be the allowance of the superintendents of the Tanjore and Vizagapatam schools—Rs. 100 or Rs. 150? The latter figure is perhaps more appropriate (page 3 of the notes).

(5) Whether the assistants to the district medical and sanitary officers should be appointed as the first instructors in the mufassal schools. The Surgeon-General gives good reasons in favour of the arrangement (page 3 of the notes).

(6) Whether the salary and allowances of the superintendents and instructors should be debited to the schools or only the allowances when the superintendents and instructors are officers with collateral duties. The Accountant-General may perhaps be asked whether it is not sufficient if the allowances alone are debited to the school (page 4 of the notes).

(7) Whether hospital assistants may be employed as instructors. The Surgeon-General is against the proposal (page 4 of the notes).

(8) Whether the Public Works department may be requested to prepare plans and estimates for the necessary buildings or alterations of existing buildings.

(9) Whether provision may be ordered to be made for the schools in the budget for 1902-1903. It is not likely that buildings will be ready before 1st April 1902. The schools may therefore be conveniently started on that date if their establishment is agreed upon.

2. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Surgeon-General's letter of the 7th February 1899 will be remitted to the Public department for consideration (pages 2 and 3 of the notes).

P. T. THARYAN.

16-2-01.

Please prepare a draft order covering the whole matter. As regards the effect on Provincial funds, state that the point will receive consideration in the Financial department, and say the same (altering the Financial department into the Public department) in respect to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Surgeon-General's letter of February 1899.

As to (1), express approval.

As to (2), the district board should arrange, as they have promised, to take in more pupils.

As to (3) and (4), order as suggested in the note of 16th February 1901.

As to (5), we may accept the Surgeon-General's opinion.

As to (6), the allowances alone should, I think, be debited under the circumstances of collateral duties.

As to (7), the Surgeon-General's opinion may be accepted.

It is too early to proceed as suggested in the case of (8) and (9); it is unlikely that the matter will be at a stage for obtaining plans and making budget provision before the official year 1902-1903 has been entered upon.

A. T. PRINGLE.

18-2-01.

The draft placed below may issue with the concurrence of the Local and Municipal and Public departments.

P. T. THARYAN.

1-3-01.

The Local and Municipal, Financial and Public, departments may be asked to accept the draft.

A. T. PRINGLE.

4-3-01.

If the Local and Municipal, Financial and Public departments accept the draft, it must be submitted to the Honourable Member.

2. The scheme apparently will involve a considerable loss of revenue to Provincial, and as no funds are likely to be available for building and furnishing the Rayapuram school for some time to come, there is little chance of the new scheme coming into operation just yet.

M. HAMMICK.

7-3-01.

To Financial u.o.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is submitted that the wording of paragraph 5 of the draft order below would appear to need alteration. The contribution at present levied from district boards and municipal councils towards the cost of the Medical College is for service rendered by that institution in educating medical pupils for those bodies. When then this

service ceases to be rendered by the Medical College it is apparent that the contribution from the local bodies must as a matter of course also cease. There is therefore no question left for consideration as to whether the contribution from local bodies towards the cost of the Medical College should be continued or not. The only question for consideration is, it is submitted, as regards the contribution that should be levied from local bodies towards the cost of the new medical schools in lieu of that now levied towards the cost of the Medical College when the hospital assistant department of the latter is abolished and the new schools are started.

Vide Chief Secretary's note, dated 4th February 1901, on page 26 of the notes.

C. M. SCHMIDT.

The question of revising the method of calculating the recoveries towards the cost of the Medical College with effect from the ensuing official year and until the new arrangement comes into force raised incidentally in the notes in this file will in addition be considered in Financial when the Educational Order is communicated to it.

F. A. D'CRUZ.
23-3-01.

Chief Secretary—

It is thought that in paragraph 5 of its draft Educational is referring to point Q above. The paragraph appears to require modification.

C. M. SCHMIDT.
25-3-01.

To Educational u.o.

G. STOKES.
27-3-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Redraft paragraph 5 accordingly.

A. T. PRINGLE.
27-3-01.

Paragraph 5 has been redrafted but it is not clear in what respect the original draft is wrong. Financial has to say that the present rate of contribution will not be continued but that it will be reduced pending the levy of the new contribution.

P. T. THARYAN.
30-3-01.

Perhaps Financial will now accept.

2. Mr. Hammick was for dropping the whole thing, and it is, I think, for Financial and Public to decide whether the order should issue or not. It is useless to let it go out if there is no prospect of moving in the matter for an indefinite period. But this is not clear. If the Surgeon-General could push the Rayapuram scheme on, we might perhaps work it in connection with the new contract.

A. T. PRINGLE.
2-4-01.

C. J. WEIR.
3-4-01.

To Financial u.o.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary—

Financial may, it is submitted, accept the draft as altered (paragraph 5), and with the word "alterations" substituted for "reduction" in the last line of paragraph 5.

As regards the point raised in the last Educational note, it is for the administrative departments to say whether the scheme for these medical schools should be proceeded with. If it is desired that the scheme should be brought into force in the near future, it would be well to have the whole scheme worked out thoroughly before next October when the new contract will be settled. The file may, it is submitted, be sent to Public for remarks.

C. M. SCHMIDT.
4-4-01.

The administrative departments should take up the question whether the establishment of these schools is really desirable.

G. STOKES.
5-4-01.

To Public u.o.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary—

The question of training hospital assistants—and in fact all medical education—belongs to the Educational department, and Public is only concerned in the remotest degree. Educational appears itself to be doubtful whether there is really any necessity for the proposed change. The originals of the Educational Government Orders are not in the file, but the main reasons which led to the proposal to relieve the Medical College of the duty of training hospital assistants were—

(1) that the hospital assistants now trained at the College have to go to the Rayapuram hospital for their clinical training (an inconvenient and unsatisfactory plan), and

(2) that the class of 300 students at the Medical College is unwieldy.

These reasons apparently still hold good, but unless there is a prospect that the better training of hospital assistants will allow these officers to be placed in more responsible positions, and to replace some of the apothecaries who are now being allowed to die out, Public is not interested in advocating the change.

2. It does not appear from the papers why it is necessary to send the hospital assistants class to Rayapuram for their clinical training. Possibly the enlargement of the General Hospital which has taken place in the last four years may have now provided sufficient opportunity for training these students there.

3. If Educational is doubtful as to the present desirability of the change, it would perhaps be advisable to ascertain how far the present Educational and Medical authorities agree in the recommendations of their predecessors.

A. R. KNAPP.
11-4-01.

I concur. I think it would be better to drop the whole business as expensive and unnecessary. Any way I think this matter should lie over till the reorganisation of the subordinate Medical establishment is got out of the way. The sphere of employment of hospital assistants, their numbers, and grades, must be modified in that scheme and it seems undesirable to have all these calculations, &c., on uncertain data, even though the changes are not likely to be great.

G. STOKES.
18-4-01.

To Educational u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the u. o. notes on page 29 above, the present Director of Public Instruction and Surgeon-General may perhaps be consulted before the scheme is ordered to lie over. From the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question, printed on pages 6--16 of G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, it would seem that the existing arrangements so far as Madras is concerned are not satisfactory and that some change is necessary.

P. T. THARYAN.
2-5-01.

Order.

Recorded.

A. T. PRINGLE.
6-5-01.

Secretary—

With reference to your suggested Government Order I think it would be well to let the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction have an opportunity of saying whether the scheme is really needed. Colonel Walker spoke to me about the matter when I was in Madras and, so far as I recollect, said the Medical College is being swamped by the hospital assistant class. We might, I suppose, consult them by memoranda and tell them why the Chief Secretary thinks the scheme should lie over if it is to be proceeded with at all.

Assistant Secretary.

C. J. WEIR.
6-5-01.

The draft order below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN.
8-5-01.

I suggest an order of Government.

A. T. PRINGLE.
9-5-01.

Secretary.

[Order—

The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to report jointly whether the establishment of the three proposed medical schools is in their opinion necessary. It is observed that both as regards maintenance and the provision of suitable buildings the schools will be expensive, while it is by no means certain that the necessary funds can be made available for several years to come. Moreover, the sphere of employment of hospital assistants, their numbers and grades must be modified in the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate medical establishment, which is now under consideration by Government, and it seems undesirable to base the calculations for financing the medical schools on uncertain data.]

As directed by the Assistant Secretary the above order has been recalled from the press. A clean proof of the original draft has also been obtained.

P. T. THARYAN.
17-5-01.

With reference to some discussion about this matter since the notes of the beginning of May were written, and to the Chief Secretary's final opinion that the scheme should be pushed on, the original draft is resubmitted, with an addition in paragraph 4 and some verbal changes in paragraph 5. With the concurrence of the Financial department it may now issue.

A. T. PRINGLE.
20-5-01.

Yes, but it must go to the Honourable Member.

C. J. WEIR.
20-5-01.

To Financial u.o.

Chief Secretary—

Submitted that the draft may be accepted in Financial.

C. M. SCHMIT.
21-5-01.

Yes.

G. STOKES.
22-5-01.

To Educational u.o.

P. T. THARYAN.
22-5-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The file may now be circulated to the Honourable Member.

A. T. PRINGLE.
23-5-01.

C. J. WEIR.
23-5-01.

Secretary—

I have the haziest knowledge and opinions about all this. Have you had anything to say to or with the Acting Surgeon-General? If you have not I would like him to be consulted or the papers to be shown him and then that he, you and I should meet and discuss, in the hope that I should then know something of what I was doing.

J. T. [HOMSON].
26-5-01.

I have not spoken either to the acting or permanent Surgeon-General on the subject. Colonel Walker, I.M.S., is the only person I have conferred with—vide my note of 6th instant.

The file will now be sent u.o. to the Surgeon-General for favour of his remarks; after these have been received the meeting desired by the Honourable Member can be arranged for.

C. J. WEIR.
29-5-01.

To the Surgeon-General u.o.

I have gone through these papers and shall meet the Honourable Member at such time as he may appoint.

A. M. BRANFOOT.
31-5-01.

Will the Honourable Member appoint a date and a place for the meeting.

C. J. WEIR.
2-6-01.

Any day other than Friday and any hour between 8 and 4 will suit me. The Surgeon-General and the Secretary may arrange accordingly and tell me.

J. T^[HOMSON].
5-6-01.

Returned to the Honourable Member as requested.

C. J. WEIR.
6-6-01.

I talked the matter over with the Acting Surgeon-General on 5th and pass the draft.

J. T^[HOMSON].
8-6-01.

Issue.

C. J. WEIR.
10-6-01.

Through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras
Educational (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 37

Order

From

Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe,

C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,

Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

No. 140.

Dated 7th

Received

Registered

Enclosures //

Spare copies



SUBJECT.

Submitting report on the opening of
new Medical Schools in Moffussal
for the training of Hospital Assist-
ants.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2 ✓ 34
Educational (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 316



From The Director of
Public Instruction
Madras

Order.

No. 2270

Dated 27 February 1899.

Received } 28. 2. 99
Registered }

Enclosures //

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Suby report from the
Surgan General on
the opening of new ^{most} schools
in no official for the
training of hospital
assistant.



BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
5723	3-3-38		
4873	5-8-38		
1278	2-15-38		
2474	3-1-37		
1494	16-11-37		
623	3-11-37		
532	17-9-37		
Pub 83	30-6-37		
1068	5-2-37		
527	2-22-36		
474	21-4-36		
413	25-3-36		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1650	5-11-30		

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Memorandum No.

Sec. 4

Read the following paper:

With reference to the concluding sentence of para 4 of his letter no 140 dt the 7th Feb. 1899, the Surgeon General is requested to furnish a statement showing how the average annual decrement of 14 among Hospital Assistants during the last five years has been worked out. The S. G. is also requested to state should also be furnished as to whether this is the rate among Civil Hospital Assistants only or among Civil and Military Hospital Assistants taken together.

It is presumed that the average annual decrement denotes the reduction in the total among Hospital Assistants during the year by deaths & retirements.

The original of G.O. no 524 dt 22-10-96 does not furnish the information.

The rate of recruitment among Commissioned medical officers is 6 - please see para 7 of the letter from the Govt. of India printed in G.O. no 311 Public dt 26th April 1895 - in 1905 volume.

Sec. 4 Please see para 4 of Letter no. 944 Judicial dt. 17. June 1899 to Govt. of India where the "decrement from all causes" in the Police dept. is stated to be 4.5 per cent per annum. To the Surgeon General.

42

4

Memo. No.

36

Edu. Dept.

24

Secy

20,400 X

In para 12 of his letter no. 140 d. 7th Feb 99
the cost involved by the S. G.'s scheme
(Rs. 25,740) is calculated on the
assumption that three new schools
for training Hospital assistants
are to be established, but in para 2
the S. G. recommends that ^{only} the schools
at Royapuram & Vizagapatnam
should be started ~~at present~~
~~possible~~ & the Tanjore school
assumed & reconstructed, & that
the ^{or establishment of a school at} Calicut ~~scheme~~ should be
postponed for future consideration.
The S. G. is requested to state at an
early date what the financial effect
of taking over the Tanjore school
would be, & whether he proposes that
Govt. should undertake the entire
cost of the school on the same
scale as that proposed for the
school at Vizagapatnam, & if not
what the difference in cost would be.

ab

20/7/99

886

21.7.99

To the S. G. - Desphd.
21/7.

540 31
Educational (1899) Department.

CURRENT No.



From
Surgeon General C. D. H. H. H.
Surgeon General with the Govt of India

No. T8/420

Dated *the 4th August*

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Reporting upon the financial
effect of taking over the Sanjiv
Medical School by Government.*

Secy

For Orders

This letter is a reply to a reference
made to the S. G. under Mr. Gair's
orders below.

also
7/8/99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

47 28 178
 Memo H^o 2683, D 25. 10. 87
 It is understood
 that the system of calculating
 the contributions annually levied
 from local bodies for the
 training of medical subordinates
 at the medical college at
 present in force is that pre-
 scribed in G.O. No. 225 Fm^l,
 D 21st Feb/87, and as worked
 out by the Accountant General
 in the statement attached to
 his letter recorded in G.O. No.
 194 Fm^l, D 26th March 1889. The
 Accountant General is requested
 to be as good as to furnish, ^{at a very early date}
 in consultation with the Director
 of Public Instruction and the
 Surgeon General, a statement
 showing the contributions that
 would have been levied from
 local bodies from 1889-90 up
 to date, had the calculations
 been based on the lines laid
 down in para. 6 of G.O. No. 194
 Fm^l, D 26th March 1889. Suppl.
 mental

48
Supplemental statements leading up to the results worked out should also accompany.

2. Para. 6 of the order of March 1889 directed that the statement of the actual net cost of the Medical College from 1875-76 was to be corrected from the error noted in para. 2 of that order and with the arrangement of 1887 as to professors' salaries applied in the earlier years, that is, the debit to the Medical College, as was suggested by Dr. Cairns in 1887, of only Rs 450 on account of the Principal and of Rs 200 for each Professor. The Accountant General is requested to proceed on this basis, irrespective of the question of classification, in the calculations in the revised statement of contributions ~~from now~~ ^{called for} to furnish.

24/11/99
24/11/99
25/11/99
The Acct. Genl. -)
25/11/99

D/ Return to Budget Clerk after Despatch.

8 39
C. No.

Financial Department.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

To

The Accountant General

Dated 27 Nov 1899.

A³
Please say when I may expect a reply to memorandum no. 2683 Finl. of 25 Octbr last. Calling for a statement showing the contributions that would have been levied from local bodies from 1889-90 up to date had the calculations been based on the lines laid down in G.O. no 194 Finl. of 26 March 1889.

Return to Budget Clerk after Despatch.

[E.]
[2.]
500-12-1-99

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Memorandum No. 556

29-11-99

Read the following paper:—

Has P.²

With ref. to his letter no 140 of the 7th Feb. 1899, the L.G. is requested to be good enough to obtain and furnish complete information as to the total initial cost that is likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings &c in case his proposals regarding the opening of new medical schools are approved.

P.G.
29-11-99

29-11-99

Remd. 26-1-00
21-4-00

To the Secy. Genl. - 29/11
28-11-99

To The L.G.

Despatch
Please return this to me after despatch.

Financial Department.

C. No.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

To

The Accountant General

Dated 25 January 1900

Reference to the
Correspondence ending with your
telephonic message dated the
28th Nov 1899. Please say when
I may expect a reply to memo-
randum No. 2683 Fnl, of 25th Octbr
last, calling for a statement
showing the contributions that
would have been levied from
local bodies from 1889-90 up
to date had the calculations been
based on the lines laid down in
Co. no. 194 Fnl, of 26th March 1889.

24/1/00
24/1/00

Return to Budget Clerk after
Despatch.

Financial

The Chief Secretary to Govt

The Accountant General

24 January 1900

Reference to the

Enclosed are enclosed with this
telegraphic message dated 28 Nov 1899. Please pay
I may expect a reply to message
number 10 2188 dated 28 Oct
last calling for a statement
showing the contributions that
would have been levied from
local bodies from 1899-00 up
to date for the calculation of
rates on the basis of the
basis on the basis of the
basis on the basis of the

12

43

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number.

To (Office)	Telephonic	From (Office)	Brasserie
Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.
	25	16	19
Official Instructions.			

To (Person)	Chief Accountant	From (Person)	Chief Secy
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64 Word Form.

Enclosed are enclosed with this
reference to the Principal of Public
Instruction, a reminder was sent to
to him on 14 inst and on 14
receipt of reply the statement of
contributions called for with the
furnished

It may expect a reply to
number 10 2188 dated 28 Oct
last calling for a statement
showing the contributions that
would have been levied from
local bodies from 1899-00 up
to date for the calculation of
rates on the basis of the

Recd. from	LN.	Sent to	LN.
At	Hrs.	At	Hrs.
Mts. by		Mts. by	
Telegraph Master.			

13

218

NOTE FOR THE

It is submitted that the Accountant General may be requested to expedite ^{his} reply to Memorandum No 2683 Fil, of 25 Oct 1899, and that the Educational Dept may also be requested to expedite ^{the} information called for from the Surgeon General as to the total initial cost that is likely to be incurred on building furniture, fittings &c. in case his proposals are approved.

Vide Memo. No 556 Edl.
of 29.11.99.
put up. E

AC
Send reminders in case
of cases. Chul
7.4.00

+ Draft telephonic message put up.
In urgent
Do it
Quick

Suppose the
Draft telephonic message put up.
Do it
Quick

Vide Memo. No 556 Edl.
of 29.11.99.
put up.

Send reminders in case
of cases. Chul
7.4.00

Financial (1890) Department.

CURRENT No. 1330



Printed
in
the
currents.

NOT FOR THE

Order

From

The Accountant General
Madras

No. B.S. 69
503

Dated 13th April 1900

Received } 16 Apr 00
Registered }

Enclosures } nil
Spare copies }

SUBJECT.

Stating that the statement
of medical college contri-
butions from 1889/90 up to
date will be completed
and forwarded to Govt
as soon as the necessary

Subsidiary statements are
obtained from the Director
of Public Instruction.

B.C. Let me see the
notes re the memo
portion (with all) the file
C.M.S. 5.4.00

Memo No 1215
The A.G. is requested to expedite
the statements and to forward
them in print

C.M.S. 5/5-100.
To the Act. Genl (2)
B.C. (after closing) with file

Send reminder again
on 20th to A.G. and to
ER. at once + let that constant
C.M.S. 5/5-100. reminder issue

Note for the C.S.
The current notes have been
forwarded up so that the matter
will be ready for disposal as soon
on the report from the D.S. & S.I. and used and

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

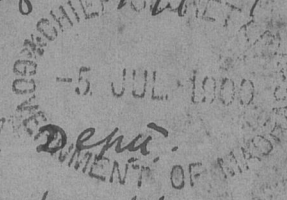
Edl
Public (189) Department. *46*

CURRENT No. *1868* 959

Endorsement: N^o 1799 of 13.7.00

Transferred to

the Education Dept.



M. M. M. M.

Under Secretary

From

Surgeon General

D. Srinivas Iyer

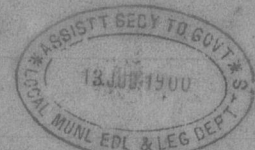
Surgeon-General

with the Govt. of Madras

No. 386

On 11.7.00
Order

14/7/00.



Dated *3 d July '00*

Received *5 d*

Registered *Wed. 16.7.00*

Enclosures *4*

Spare copies

N

Endl.

Forwarded to the

Financial Department

with a copy of S. No. 205 Edl dt 17th May 1900.

Assistant Secretary

8/7/00

Edl. No. 28 of 25.7.00

File No. 476 of 25.7.00.

This may be sent to the

Finl. dept. also with reference

to the office-note (yellow

paper) dated 27.11.99.

A copy of Educ. G.O. No. 205,

17 May 1900 may be sent with

the other papers.

Finl. dept. of

10.7.1900

SUBJECT.

Submitting statements showing particulars of the total initial cost likely to be incurred on building furniture etc in the event of the proposed Medical Schools being opened in Madras, Tanjore & Vizagapatam.

BACK PAPER

G.O.	No.	Department.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

ORDER—No. 260, Educational, dated 10 March 1901.

In Proceedings No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, Government passed orders on the proposals submitted by a special committee appointed to consider all the questions connected with the reorganization of the Medical college and stated that the subject of the training of hospital assistants would be separately disposed of. In Proceedings No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, it was directed that the hospital assistant department of the Medical college should be abolished and the Medical school at Ráyapuram reopened. An opinion was also expressed that it might be unnecessary to retain the local fund schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and that, if additional schools were required, they might be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut; and a further report was called for from the Surgeon-General.

2. With the first of the letters read above, the Surgeon-General submits this report. After a careful consideration of the whole question, the Governor in Council adheres to the decision of 1898 to discontinue the training of hospital assistants in the Medical college and to reopen the school at Ráyapuram and resolves to accept the Surgeon-General's recommendation to establish a school at Vizagapatam. The question of opening one at Calicut will be postponed for future consideration. As regards the institutions at Nellore and Tanjore, the former has already been abolished, while the latter should be retained under its present management. The district board will, however, be requested to reorganize the school and to take in more pupils. The maximum strength of the Ráyapuram school will be fixed at 150 and that of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools at 70 each.

3. The superintendent of the Ráyapuram school will receive an allowance of Rs. 200, while those of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools will be paid Rs. 150 each. The assistants to the district medical and sanitary officers of Vizagapatam and Tanjore will be the first instructors in the schools in those places. In regard to the Ráyapuram school, the Government have, in Proceedings No. 870 M., dated 20th June 1899, promised to supply the hospital which the Municipal Commissioners are desirous of establishing in Black Town with medical officers free of charge, and the senior of these officers, who will be an Assistant Surgeon of the subordinate medical service, will be the first instructor in that school. The remaining instructors in the same school will be supplied by one or other of the medical institutions now in existence in Black Town. Those in the mufassal schools will be newly engaged. The Surgeon-General's proposals as regards the pay and allowances of the several instructors, as well as his recommendation that the subordinate instructors should be either Assistant Surgeons or selected civil apothecaries, will be approved. The allowances only of such of the staff as have collateral hospital duties should be debited to the school.

4. The Director will, in communication with the Surgeon-General, submit the necessary proposition statements. Proposals should also be made in regard to the accommodation required for the schools.

5. It will be considered in the Financial department ^{what} contribution ^{should be} levied from district boards and municipal councils towards the cost of the Medical college ^{about} ~~that is now levied from district boards and municipal councils towards the cost of the Medical college should be continued, or whether a part of the charges of the schools to be established should take the place of that contribution~~ and ^{what} ~~what~~ reduction should be made ^{for the present be} ~~affected to the~~ in the ~~revenues~~ ^{on account of the medical college} ~~considered in the Financial department~~

6. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Surgeon-General's letter will be remitted to the Public department for consideration.

(True Extract.)

Assistant Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

” ” ” ” ” 190 .

C. No. _____, From the Surgeon General, No. 140, dated 7th Dec. 1897

316, S. P. I. E. 2270, 27th Feb 1899 100

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 190

Desp

Show me proof of
order notes - please

105701

ORDER No. 260, dated 10/5/1901
P. S.

The Surgeon General and the Director of Public instruction will be requested to ^{jointly} report whether the establishment of the three proposed medical schools is in their opinion necessary. It is observed that both as regards maintenance and the provision of suitable buildings, the schools ^{will be} ~~are~~ expensive, while ~~and~~ it is by no means certain that the necessary

18

funds can be made available
 for several years to come.
 Moreover
 Besides, the sphere of em-
 ployment of hospital assistants
 their numbers and grades
 must be modified in the
 scheme of re-organization of
 the subordinate medical
 establishment, which is
 now under consideration
 by Government.
 And it seems ~~therefore~~
 undesirable to ^{have} the
 calculations for financing
 the medical schools ^{now} ~~made~~
 out on uncertain data.

1/5/01
 506
 10-5-01
 9.5.1

The S. G.
 The D.P.I.

19

Government {1901} of Madras.
 EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. }
 Regd. } 1901.

Enclosures
 Spare copies

G.O., No. 260, 10th May 1901.

MAY.

Medical Schools.

Requesting the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction to report jointly
 whether the establishment of the three new — for the training of hospital assistants is necessary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction), dated Madras, 7th February 1899, No. 140.

With reference to G.O., No. 481, Educational, dated the 5th August 1898, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In paragraph 2 of the Government Order, Government expresses its opinion that the schools at Tanjore and Nellore should not be retained and that, if necessary, schools should be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut. The Nellore school has already been abolished (*vide* paragraph 35, G.O., No. 2474, Local and Municipal, dated 31st December 1897); the one at Tanjore was established in commemoration of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Tanjore in 1875 (*vide* G.O., No. 590, Financial, dated 27th March 1876) and is said to be richly endowed with a lakh of rupees subscribed by the mirasidars and other native gentlemen of the district. The Director of Public Instruction, whom I consulted in the matter, is very doubtful as to whether the school can be closed as proposed by Government, and the funds diverted for other purposes without the consent of the subscribers and the trustees to the endowment. I fully share his doubts and consider that the proposed abolition of the school is not likely to commend itself to the people concerned. I am, however, strongly in favour of Government taking over the administration of the Tanjore school. I quote below an extract from a letter, dated 23rd July 1898, from the Superintendent of the school, to the President, District Board, Tanjore, giving some useful information regarding the institution:—

"From the proceedings connected with the opening of the new hospital buildings at Tanjore, dated 1880, I find that one of the objects of the school was 'to meet the medical wants of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem'. When the whole of the hospital buildings and the school was erected I find that in 1885 two students were sent by the Bellary Board and one from Salem. In 1887, on the abolition of the Dindigul Medical school, 18 students were sent from Madura. The sum of Rs. 1,345 was paid in fees by Salem, Bellary and Madura in 1888. The practice of sending students to this school from the various Boards was gradually discontinued from various causes; but the education of students to serve the Tanjore District Board was still carried on. I must confess that the local demand was supplied at considerable loss to the Board, and it was not, I presume, considered opportune to approach the Board for funds to increase the equipment and thereby the efficiency of the school. In 1894 a new element was introduced, viz., the introduction of private students paying the usual fees. I find that in 1894 Rs. 50 was collected. In 1895 the Board admitted students from Burma; the fees collected in that year amounted to Rs. 210. In 1896 Rs. 625 were collected, in 1897 Rs. 1,115, and in 1898 Rs. 1,235. In 1899-1900 the assured income will be Rs. 765; if 20 first year's paying students are admitted (making a total of 38), the extra income is likely to be Rs. 1,811. The total amount of income as fees received from private students including present year is Rs. 3,235."

It will be seen from the above extract that there is a gradual and marked increase in the number of paying students in the Tanjore Medical school which, if

taken up and developed by Government, is likely to become almost self-supporting. There is also another advantage which renders the assumption of this institution by Government very desirable. It has a very large and the best up-country hospital (the Raja Mirasidar hospital) as a clinical school for its students. The hospital has 144 beds, both for European and Natives, and an average daily sick of 75.02 in-patients and 144.24 out-patients. This will afford ample field for the clinical instruction of the students, which should be a great factor in determining the station where a school should be opened. In my opinion the Rayapuram school should be opened with as little delay as possible, the Vizagapatam school should be started at an early date, as we badly want Telugu students, and the Tanjore school assumed and re-constructed. These three institutions will, for the present, amply meet the requirements of the Presidency and the Calicut scheme may be postponed for future consideration, especially as students from the Western Coast largely flock to Madras for all branches of education and the number of Malayalee candidates for the annual vacancies in the Medical department in the Hospital Assistant grade is always more than our requirements.

3. As requested by Government I attach a list of the medical institutions to which Hospital Assistants will be liable to be posted as summarised below:—

(1) Under Government (<i>vide</i> my letter No. 127, dated 9th February 1895, with slight alterations to suit present condition)	85
(2) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for charge of dispensaries	223
(3) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for subordinate duty at main and other important hospitals	36
(4) Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for charge of institutions having emergency beds (less than 10)	102
(5) Twenty per cent. reserve on the whole	90
Total	541

I have made provision for police hospitals in (1), as I am still of opinion that it is necessary to maintain as far as possible, at the head-quarters of each district, a separate police hospital, under a full-time third-class Hospital Assistant. I have again addressed Government separately on this subject, and it is not, therefore, necessary to enter here into any lengthy discussion on the subject. As stated in my letter No. 127 of 9th February 1895, all independent charges should only be held by first and second class Hospital Assistants and third-class Hospital Assistants should be employed under the supervision of a Commissioned or any other superior Medical officer. It will be seen from paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 527, Public, dated 25th June 1895, that Government has taken a correct view of the incapacity of third-class Hospital Assistants for independent work and decided that "it is most undesirable to entrust even a dispensary to such an officer if it can possibly be avoided;" but in spite of these orders there were still on the 31st December 1898 45 third-class Hospital Assistants in charge of dispensaries owing chiefly to want of senior men, the establishment being under strength. If the present scheme is sanctioned, a re-distribution of appointments can be made reserving all independent charges for senior men and posting third-class Hospital Assistants to duties in which they will be under the supervision of a superior officer.

4. The average annual growth of medical institutions during the last five years was 9.8 or 10 in round figures; the probable growth hereafter may be fixed at half this number (5).

I consider that as the finances of the country improve, there will be a still greater demand for dispensaries which should all be manned by first or second class Hospital Assistants, and our last experience of plague and famine shows that numbers of these class of men are likely to be required in the near future. The average annual decrement among Hospital Assistants during the last five years was 14.

5. The Principal, Medical College, who was asked to report the requirements of the several Native States and the demands for private practitioners replies as follows:—

"The only method at my command of ascertaining the number of Hospital Assistants that will be needed to supply the requirements of the several Native States

and to satisfy the demand for private practitioners is to take the average of the Hospital Assistants belonging to these classes who have passed out during the past five years. From the following tabular statement giving these figures some estimate may be formed of their requirements :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average.
Private pupils	7	3	2	2	1	3
Native State pupils	11	9	1	2	2	5

I may, however, quote below an extract from paragraph 6 of the annual report of the Principal on the working of the college during the year 1897-98 embodied in G.O., No. 572, Educational, dated 13th September 1898, showing the number of private, Burma and Native States hospital assistant students on the rolls of the college during the year :—

"Mysore pupils	18
Coorg	4
Burma	12
Madras-Burma pupils	36
Private pupils	17

The number of private pupils is not very large ; but when the sanction given in G.O., No. 831, Public, dated 30th June 1897, is availed of to the full extent and private-qualified hospital assistants are entertained in the Government service, it will prove a great encouragement to private students and is calculated to increase their number in the college every year. I have already taken as many qualified and eligible men as have applied to me to complete the establishment and the procedure is advantageous to Government in that it saves the expenditure on the training of stipendiary students."

6. As regards Civil Apothecaries about whom Government requires similar information, it will be seen from the G.O., No. 1966, Financial, dated 25th August 1884. Government Orders marginally quoted that this grade has been done away with and private men holding the qualifications of not less than an L.M. & S. of an Indian University are to be entertained in future to fill appointments reserved for Civil Apothecaries. Accordingly, the Medical College has ceased to train this class of medical subordinates and the requirements of the department are met by the temporary entertainment as Civil Assistant Surgeons of private Medical Graduates pending the disposal of the schemes submitted with my letters, No. 541, dated 13th October 1894, and No. 26, dated 15th January 1895. Until orders are passed on these schemes no authorized or definite list of appointments for Civil Apothecaries or Assistant Surgeons can be given. At present the strength of the Civil Apothecary establishment is 141 as particularised below :—

Under Government including State Railways	26
Under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities	114
Under Straits Government	1
Reserve	Nil.

To meet the decrement in this grade during the last three years and also to meet urgent demands for reserve duties, 15 private Medical Graduates have been entertained as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons under Government Orders quoted in the margin. Of these nine are employed in State hospitals and six on plague duty. There is no authorized rate of reserve for Civil Apothecaries, but calculating it on the rate (20 per cent.) sanctioned for Hospital Assistants we should have 28 Civil Apothecaries in addition to the 141 now

existing, but as the proposal to man institutions having emergency beds by Hospital Assistants will reduce the number of charges available for Civil Apothecaries, it will not be necessary to increase the present establishment at least until the result of the new system is known. As this grade only came into existence in 1878 all our Civil Apothecaries are comparatively young men and the annual decrement for some years is not likely to exceed five.

7. The proposal to have dispensaries with emergency beds is a good one, but completely upsets the classification sanctioned in G.O., No. 106 L., dated 16th January 1889, and the orders of Government quoted in the margin passed after mature consideration according to which all institutions having beds for in-patients should be placed in charge of Civil Apothecaries. However, I consider that first-class Hospital Assistants carefully selected might be placed in charge of dispensaries with emergency beds, and the definition of the term "Hospital"

changed to "an institution with an out-patient department, accommodation for in-patients (not less than ten beds) for males and females separately, and arrangements for medical attendance and nursing both by day and night". Such a definition is necessary to distinguish a hospital proper from a dispensary with emergency beds so as to obviate confusion and incorrect classification in the preparation of annual reports by Medical officers and subordinates.

8. I fully concur with Government that the best way of obviating the present unsatisfactory state of affairs would be to take the supply of medical subordinates into its own hands, leaving the Surgeon-General to appoint them to the various posts according to the fixed scale of establishment and levying from local bodies in payment of the salaries of medical subordinates a sum equal to the average cost throughout the Presidency of the pay and pensionary and leave contributions of a subordinate of the class appointed. Such a system will be most conducive to the efficient administration of the department and minimise the difficulties and hardships now experienced both by local bodies and medical subordinates.

9. In compliance with the instructions in paragraph 3 of the Government Order, I subjoin a statement received from the Principal, Medical College, contrasting the expenditure of the Hospital Assistant department when in the Medical College with that likely to be incurred according to the scale recommended by the Re-organization Committee on the transfer of the department to the proposed Rayapuram school :—

Allowances now drawn in the Medical College which will cease.		Allowances recommended to be drawn in the proposed Rayapuram Medical School.	
	Per mensem.		Per mensem.
Superintendent, Clinical classes	100	Superintendent	200
Assistant Clinical Instructor	50	First Instructor	100
One Assistant at college	50	Second	50
Conveyance allowance of two Clinical teachers	30	Third	40
		Fourth	30
		Clerk	15
		Menial Establishment	20
Total	230	Total	455

It will be seen from the above that by the transfer of the Hospital Assistant department to Rayapuram a saving of Rs. 230 per mensem will accrue in the Medical College, but this will be more than absorbed by the requirements of the re-organisation of the Medical College dealt with in my letter, No. 495, dated 3rd December 1897.

10. As regards the allowances to be given to the Superintendents of the proposed mufassal medical schools, I consider the sum of Rs. 100 a month an inadequate allowance for the responsible duties they will have to perform in supervising all the teaching—theoretical, practical and clinical. Such appointments in Northern India have been allowed Rs. 150 a month, and I can see no reason why officers of the Indian

Medical Service should be paid less in the Madras Presidency for doing similar work. I regret I cannot agree with Government that the Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should have no teaching work. This officer is only occasionally absent from head-quarters, and the fact of his being in sub-charge of the main hospital gives him opportunities and facilities of turning out a most practical and valuable clinical teacher. I am therefore still of opinion that he should be the first instructor and clinical teacher in charge of the Medical or Surgical division of the hospital in each mufassal school, and that only his educational allowance of Rs. 100 should be included in the estimates of the cost of the schools.

11. My proposal that all the instructors in the three proposed schools should be Assistant Surgeons was made with a view to secure efficient teaching and to promote the tone of school discipline. The Principal, Medical College, however, thinks, and the Director of Public Instruction concurs with him that it will suffice if in each school the first instructor be an Assistant Surgeon, the second a Civil Apothecary and the third and fourth, Hospital Assistants of from 8 to 14 years' service, and on this basis he has submitted the following estimate of the probable cost to Government of the establishment and other minor charges (exclusive of cost of building and furniture) of the three proposed medical schools:—

Establishment.	Pay per mensem.	Allowance per mensem.	Total per mensem.	Total per annum.
Superintendent	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Rs. 2,400
Teaching Staff—				
First Instructor (Assistant Surgeon, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	150	100	250	3,000
Second Instructor (Civil Apothecary, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	75	50	125	1,500
Third Instructor (Hospital Assistant, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	35	40	75	900
Fourth Instructor (Hospital Assistant, 8 to 14 years' service) ..	35	30	65	780
One clerk	15	..	15	180
Menial servants	20	..	20	240
Annual cost of Chemicals for Practical chemistry class (40 pupils), drugs, &c., for Practical Pharmacy class (80 pupils) ..	..	..	..	40
„ Glycerine, Arsenic, &c., for preserving bodies in Anatomy Department ..	..	..	..	600
„ Glycerine, Arsenic, &c., for operative surgery ..	..	..	..	180
Contingent expenditure at Rs. 30 per mensem	..	..	..	360
Total for one school				10,220
Total for three schools				30,660

He also states that this sum has to be further supplemented by Rs. 70 for the first year only, being the cost of a larger collection of specimens of drugs from Messrs. Southall & Sons and Barclay, Birmingham. I would propose an additional allowance of Rs. 100 a year for each school to provide books and form a library to be instituted under the same rules as now exist in the Medical College, Madras.

12. The proposal to employ Hospital Assistants as instructors in a medical school does not commend itself to me, as, in my opinion, the majority of this class of subordinates is hardly qualified to hold such important posts. It will, therefore, I consider, be a false economy to pitchfork them in appointments for which they are not fit. My scheme that all instructors should be Assistant Surgeons or selected Civil Apothecaries will in no way swell the expenditure as apprehended by the Educational authorities. According to the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction the instructors should be paid as follows, including teaching allowances:—

	Per mensem.
First Instructor (Assistant Surgeon)	Rs. 250
Second „ (Apothecary)	125
Third „ (Hospital Assistant)	75
Fourth „ „	65

According to my proposal the first instructor will, in the case of the mufassal schools, be the Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, whose educational allowance only (Rs. 100) will be debitable to the school. For the new Rayapuram School in Madras I would propose the following staff:—

	Pay.	Educational allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
Superintendent	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	Surgeon, First District.
Assistant Superintendent and First Instructor	150	100	250	He should be an officer of the Assistant Surgeon grade, with pay of rank and educational allowance. He should also be a clinical assistant in charge of Medical or Surgical wards in the hospitals.
Second Instructor	mean pay (the grade being 100 to 200) ..	50	50	The subordinate, attached to the Native Infirmary whose pay and other allowance will be debitable to the hospital, to be a clinical teacher and have charge of the Medical or Surgical division of the hospital.
Third	50	50	50	The present Military Assistant Surgeon attached to Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital.
Fourth	50	50	50	The subordinate attached to the Leper Hospital, Madras.
Monthly total			600	
Annual expenditure			7,200	

And for each of the mufassal schools the following teaching establishment:—

	Pay.	Educational allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
Superintendent	Rs. 150	Rs. 150	Rs. 150	District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
First Instructor	100	100	100	Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, pay debitable to Medical.
Second „	125	..	125	A private Medical Graduate to be newly entertained as an Assistant Surgeon.
Third „	100	..	100	Do. do. do.
Fourth „	75	..	75	Do. do. do.
Monthly total			550	or a Civil Apothecary.
Annual expenditure			6,600	for each school.

The total annual expenditure on the salaries of the teaching staff for the three schools according to the above proposals will be—

	Rs.
Madras school	7,200
Mufassal school	6,600
Second Mufassal school	6,600
Total	20,400

The total annual expenditure on the salaries of the teaching staff for the three schools according to the proposals of the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction, exclusive of the clerical and menial establishment, &c.—vide paragraph 11—

	Rs.
Superintendent	2,400
First Instructor	3,000
Second „	1,500
Third „	900
Fourth „	780
Total	8,580
For three schools	25,740

So that my scheme is both a combination of efficiency and economy. This will explain why as remarked by Government the pay of all the instructors as well as their staff allowance was not provided for in the estimates of the cost of the schools.

13. I subjoin for the information and orders of Government an extract from a letter on the subject from the Director of Public Instruction.

“From paragraph 14 of my letter read in G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, it will be seen that the Local and Municipal contributions towards the proposed medical schools would be infinitesimal when compared with similar

contributions made to the Medical College during the past three years as will be seen from the margin. These large recoveries must cease with the transfer of the Hospital Assistant Department of the Medical College to Rayapuram, especially in view of the fact that the Apothecary Department of the College no longer under takes to train male Civil Apothecaries for service under local bodies. There will thus be considerable relief to Local and Municipal revenues and it is therefore open to Government to either raise the amount of annual contribution required of each Municipality and District Board under paragraph 6 of my letter referred to above or to devise a system under which the net annual cost of the schools may be fairly distributed among the several Municipalities and Local Boards.

"The approximate net cost of the three medical schools is worked out below, assuming that all of them will be maintained by the State, and that my proposals regarding Local and Municipal contributions are accepted:—

Year.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	RS.	RS.
1895-96	25,986	15,947		
1896-97	21,184	12,834		
1897-98	26,344	16,368		
Annual cost as per paragraph 5 of the Principal's letter, less Rs. 2,400, the savings expected from a reduction of the allowances proposed to be given to the two Mufassal Superintendents				
				28,260
Deduct contributions from 53 Municipalities at Rs. 40 each per annum, excluding the five Municipalities in Tanjore				
				2,120
Deduct contributions from 20 District Boards at Rs. 200 each per annum, excluding the District Board of Tanjore				
				4,000
Fees from 197 pupils, Government and private, including others, such as Burma and Madrasi-Burma pupils, at Rs. 25 each, the fees due from Government stipendiaries being treated as nominal receipts				
				4,925
Savings that will accrue to the Medical College from the transfer of the Hospital Assistant Department to Rayapuram				
				2,760
				13,805
Net cost				14,455

"The above cost excludes the outlay on stipends, text books, &c., allowed to Government stipendiaries."

Calicut.

"The only building available at present is the old hospital now used as a travellers' bungalow, and I have written to the Chairman, Municipal Council, to let me know if the Council is willing to part with it or even rent it for a medical school, and when I receive his reply, I will let you know. The cost of furniture will be about Rs. 1,000. I regret that there is no available site near the hospital for building a school."

Vizagapatam.

"There is a suitable building, a private house situated in the main road, within a furlong of the civil hospital. This house was built for a Zamindar by the Court of Wards some eighteen years ago. The rent asked is Rs. 70 per mensem, and the sale price Rs. 10,000. In the out-buildings in the compound there is sufficient accommodation for ten resident students. If it should be decided to build a site can be found near the civil hospital. Owing to the Christmas holidays, I have not yet been able to obtain an estimate of the cost of a building."

14. As regards buildings, the old Bullet Factory, transferred to the Educational Department under G.O., No. 533, Educational, dated 17th September 1897, is available for the Rayapuram school. The cost of adapting it as given in paragraph 2 of my letter, No. T 160, dated 4th June 1898, will be Rs. 5,070, exclusive of the cost of the articles and apparatus, &c., necessary for the teaching of the students in the several branches. For buildings for the other schools the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, Vizagapatam and Calicut, were requested, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, to submit proposals, and their replies are given in the margin, from which it will be seen that there is neither a proper building nor a suitable site available in Calicut. For these reasons and also for those given at the end of paragraph 2 of this letter the scheme for opening a school there may, for the present, be abandoned.

I have, in consultation with the Principal, Medical College, the Surgeon, First District, who will in future be the Superintendent of the Rayapuram Medical school, and the Superintendent of the Medical school, Tanjore, drawn up the following proposals for accommodation required for each of the proposed medical schools:—

- One lecture room to accommodate 70 students.
- " " to " 40 "
- " dissection room to accommodate 70 students with a separate room for preparing corpses, and a theatre for 70 students.
- " museum, with shelves and almirahs, a room for bones, and a pathological preparation room with shelves.
- " meeting hall, to be used as a library, with accommodation to seat 150; and almirahs, benches chairs, &c.
- " teachers' retiring room.
- " Superintendent's office and retiring room.
- " Pharmaceutical Laboratory and museum for 70 students.
- " latrine for students.
- Three students dining rooms.
- One gymnasium.
- Stabling for three coaches and three horses.
- Hostel with accommodation for different castes and classes and a house for one of the teachers as superintendent of the hostel.

As regards accommodation for the Rayapuram Medical school my proposals are already before Government as stated at the beginning of this paragraph. The above buildings should all be provided for the proposed Vizagapatam school and also for the Tanjore school, the present building of the latter institution will do as one theatre and the Superintendent's office. I would suggest that the Consulting Architect be directed to make out the necessary plans and estimates in consultation with the Principal, Medical College, and submit them to Government through me and the Director of Public Instruction.

As regards equipment, I have in my letter, No. T/160, dated 4th June 1898, stated that the expenditure for the necessary fittings and furniture for the Rayapuram Medical school, including the cost of altering stable, the erection of a latrine and the stocking of the library with medical books would be about Rs. 5,070. The

	RS.	last three items cost as per margin so
Altering stables	100	that the probable expenditure on furni-
Erecting and fitting a latrine for stu-		ture and fittings alone would be about
dents	200	Rs. 3,770 and this may be taken as a
Medical books	1,000	guide in determining the furniture, &c.,

for the mufassal schools. I attach to this letter a list of the furniture and fittings required for the Rayapuram Medical school and its attached rooms; also lists of articles and appliances required for teaching various subjects in different classes, the total cost of which comes to about Rs. 5,342.

The supply of medical works for the library of the three schools should in my opinion be uniform, the cost of the supply for each institution being Rs. 1,000.

15. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Order under report, the Surgeon-General can act as visitor, but I would suggest that annual reports on the lines of the Medical College report should be submitted by the respective Superintendents of the Schools to the Director of Public Instruction and sent by him to the Surgeon-General for remarks as is done with the Medical College report. The budget of the schools should also be dealt with in the Educational Department as the Medical College budget is. On receipt of the orders of Government on the several points raised in this letter a complete statement showing in detail the financial aspect of the whole scheme will be submitted.

16. With regard to paragraph 5 of the Government Order under reply, the Principal states that the only way to enable the training of the two classes of Native Military and Civil Hospital Assistants to be conducted simultaneously is to follow the undesirable precedent of the North of India schools and omit the subjects of Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Midwifery from the curriculum of native military pupils. The last Government Order (No. 623, Educational, dated 4th November 1897), bearing on this subject approves of this being done.

ENCLOSURES.

Furniture and fittings for the Medical School.

Class Rooms Library.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of building and erecting a lecture theatre in class room No. 1	1,800	0	0
2½ doz. Reversible desks, each 6 feet long, @ Rs. 23½ per dozen	575	0	0
1 Teakwood platform, 12' x 10' x 2', with frame and 10 supports, 1½" planking on top	58	8	0
2 sets Teakwood steps for the same, each 10' x 1½' x ¾'	26	8	0
3 Tables for lecturer, office pattern, 4 drawers (2 on each side), 5' x 26" x 2' x 6" baize tops, each Rs. 30	90	0	0
6 Teakwork book cases, 6½ x 4 x 1½, @ Rs. 35	210	0	0
1 Teakwood table for library, 12' x 10' x 2½', with 1" top planking	48	0	0
6 Arm chairs, teak, "bugproof", @ Rs. 5	30	0	0
18 Armless chairs " " @ Rs. 3	54	0	0
Lamps and fittings	100	0	0
1 Large bell			
1 Clock	30	0	0
2 Punkahs	50	0	0
Sundries			

Superintendent's Office.

1 Office table with drawers	45	0	0
1 Revolving chair	16	0	0
1 Almirah	40	0	0
1 Punkah	15	0	0
1 Lamp	10	0	0
2 Pieces of camp table	10	0	0
1 Basin stand with fittings and bath-room furniture	30	0	0
1 set of hat and coat hooks	5	0	0
1 Stationery cabinet	8	0	0
1 Letter balance	6	8	0
1 Asylum Press Almanac	6	8	0
6 Towels	4	8	0
1 set Bookshelves	20	0	0
1 Towel-stand	5	0	0
Stationery sundries	10	0	0
1 Couch			
3 Black-boards, 4 x 3½ x 1, revolving on teakwood stand sides turned, 6½ x 3" x 3" varnished, @ Rs. 15	45	0	0

For Chemistry and Pharmacy Rooms.

Wall shelves on fixed brackets	96	0	0
Pots, copper, for drawing water	20	0	0
2 Drums, iron, with taps	20	0	0
Filter, berkfeld, 4 gallons	38	0	0

For Lecturers' Room.

1 Table	20	0	0
1 Table cloth	2	0	0
3 Arm chairs	12	0	0
2 Long arm chairs	15	0	0
2 Teapots	6	0	0
1 Punkah	15	0	0
1 Filter	10	0	0
1 Time-piece	10	0	0
1 set of lockers			
1 set of bookshelves	15	0	0
1 Almirah	25	0	0
Lavatory fittings			
1 set of hat and coat hooks	5	0	0
Stationery fittings	8	0	0
Lamp	5	0	0

Students' Tiffin Room.

Benches and tables	100	0	0
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Carried over .. 3,770 8 0

Library.

	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward	3,770	8	0
Cost of medical works	1,000	0	0

Stables.

Altering, &c.	100	0	0
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Latrine.

Erecting and fitting a latrine for the students	200	0	0
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Total .. 5,070 8 0

List of Articles required for teaching Anatomy and for Practical Anatomy.

Name of article.	Rate.			Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2 Skeletons on stand	25	0	0	50	0	0
2 Complete sets of bones	10	0	0	20	0	0
Plates, and diagrams (to be prepared by draughtsman)				75	0	0
Set of Anatomical plaster busts for dissecting room				250	0	0
12 Large, zinc, covered tables 6 x 2½	25	0	0	300	0	0
12 Smaller do. 4 x 1-10	15	0	0	180	0	0
150 Scalpels	0	8	0	75	0	0
150 Forceps	0	12	0	112	8	0
24 Scissors	0	12	0	18	0	0
2 Bellows	3	0	0	6	0	0
6 Large saws	3	0	0	18	0	0
1 set cranium and spine dissecting instruments.				120	0	0
2 Syringes for injecting arteries	30	0	0	60	0	0
2 Arsenic injecting apparatus	6	0	0	12	0	0
Total				1,296	0	0

Articles required for the Physiology Class (75).

	£	s.	d.	
Microscope (Lietz) stand, No. 1a with ordinary and homo- genous immersion objectives	20	0	0	
1 Microscope lamp	1	2	6	
1 Microscopic dissecting case	1	4	0	
Other appliances for microscope work	5	0	0	
1 Frog-plate	0	12	6	
1 Sphygmograph (Dudgeon's)	2	5	0	
1 Hamocytometer (Gowers')	3	3	0	
1 Cabinet of mounted and stained sections	6	0	0	
1 Spirometer (Hutchinson's)	4	4	0	
1 set of Anatomical Models in Plaster of Paris by Collection of staining solutions	5	0	0	
2 Histological Microscopes, Beck's "Star"	10	0	0	
	£60	13	0	
		=		
	Rs.	910	0	0
3 Small square tables, 3' x 2'		24	0	0
Total		934	0	0

Apparatus for Practical Chemistry.

	£	s.	d.
2 Spirit lamps	0	3	0
1 gros. Test tubes 6" x $\frac{3}{8}$ " for boiling over spirit lamp	0	6	0
2 Files, triangular	0	0	10
1 Groves battery of 10 cells, complete	2	10	0
1 Pneumatic trough, for collecting gasses, Tate's	0	16	6
4 Wedgewood mortar and pestle	1	0	0
2 Magnets, bar	0	3	0
1 Cab spar, Rlsoulb of	0	4	0
24 Watch glasses	0	2	0
24 Evaporating dishes, Porcelain	1	10	0
12 Tripod stand, iron	0	8	0
1 List of the elements and their roller symbols, mounted on	0	10	0
12 Flasks, glass, washing	0	6	0
24 Flasks, round-bottomed, 20 oz. cap	0	8	0
12 Glass cylinders in foot open at top to fit ground glass plates 12" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0	16	8
10 lb. Glass tubing, quill size, soft	0	16	8
1 gros. Corks, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	0	10	0
2 Pepys' Gasometers for O and H	4	0	0
1 Copper flask and iron rectangular tube for making O	3	0	0
4 Deflagrating spoons	0	2	0
6 qrs. Filter paper, Griffens	0	7	2
1 Endioneter tube	0	5	0
2 lb. Copper wire insulated with cotton for Groves' Battery	0	4	6
3 Tongs, bronze	0	4	6
12 Tunnels, glass (5" diameter at mouth)	0	4	0
2 lb. Marble	0	5	0
4 Bottles, Woulfes', two necked	0	5	0
6 Funnels, safety with long tube and one bulb	0	2	6
1 Safety lamp, Davey's	0	8	0
6 Blow pipes, brass with bone mouth piece	0	7	0
2 Kiff's apparatus for making H ₂ 3 gas, complete	0	12	0
	£	20	0
	Rs.	205	0
1 Zinc covered laboratory table	25	0	0
3 Almirahs 6-4-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	0	0
Total	Rs.	330	0

Chemicals.

	RS.	A.	P.
2 oz. Hydragryum oxidum rubrum	0	12	0
1 lb. Roll sulphur	0	4	0
8 oz. Iron wire	0	8	0
1 lb. Carbon bisulphide	2	0	0
2 " Acid hydrochloric	2	0	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Copper foil	3	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Platinum wire	..	..	..
" foils	..	..	..
2 lb. Acid nitric	3	0	0
2 " Acid sulphuric	2	8	0
1 " Zinc granulated (free from arsenic)	1	0	0
4 oz. Magnesium ribbon	4	8	0
4 lb. Potassium chlorate	0	4	0
1 " Manganese dioxide	0	4	0
4 oz. Phosphorous (yellow)	2	0	0
1 " Sodium, metal	1	10	0
1 " Potassium, metal	10	0	0
1 " Potassium permanganate	0	4	0
4 " Zinc sulphate	0	2	0
4 " Sodium sulphate	0	2	0
2 lb. Plaster of Paris	1	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Calcium chloride	0	12	0
2 oz. Barium dioxide	2	0	0
2 lb. Caustic potash	4	0	0
2 " Caustic lime	..	..	..
2 " Ammonium chloride	1	4	0
1 " Litmus, blue	0	4	0
1 " Potassium nitrate	0	12	0

Chemicals—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lead nitrate	1	0	0
1 " Ammonium nitrate	1	4	0
1 " Graphite	..	..	..
1 " Charcoal, animal	5	8	0
1 " Sodium carbonate	0	12	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Acid oxalic	0	4	0
2 oz. Mercury cyanide	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Potassium ferrocyanide	1	0	0
1 oz. Bromine	1	0	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Calcium fluoride	0	4	0
6 " Iron sulphide	3	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Carbon Bisulphide	1	0	0
1 oz. Arsenic, metal	0	4	0
1 " " white (boxide)	..	..	..
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sodium arsenite	1	8	0
2 oz. Antimony, metal	0	4	0
1 " Bismuth, metal	1	0	0
4 " " nitrate	1	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Boracic acid	0	4	0
10 " Mercury, metal	25	0	0
2 oz. Quartz or rock crystal	..	..	..
2 " Silver nitrate	7	0	0
4 " Sodium chloride (pure)	0	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Magnesium sulphate	0	2	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Potassium sulphate	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Sodium phosphate	0	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Potassium iodide	8	0	0
2 oz. " cyanide	0	4	0
2 " Sodium nitrate	0	2	0
4 " " carbonate	0	4	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Borax	0	6	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Calcium phosphate	0	6	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ " Magnesium chloride	0	6	0
1 oz. Aluminum, metal	2	0	0
1 " Tin	0	4	0
2 phs. Lead oxide, red (Phz O4) Lead oxide (crown)	1	0	0
8 oz. Stannous chloride	1	8	0
Potassium Chromate, red and yellow	2	0	0
Platinum chloride	8	0	0
Gold chloride	4	0	0
Total	135	0	0

List of articles required for teaching Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

Stoppered Bottles and Common Phials.

Name of article.		Estimated cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.
24	Stoppered bottles N.M. 4 oz. for linements	3	0	0
48	Phials graduated for mixtures, 6 oz.	2	0	0
60	Corks for quart bottles	1	4	0
300	„ for phials	1	9	0
1	Cork-presser (iron)	1	12	0
6	Dishes, porcelain, for evaporation	3	0	0
6	Funnel glass (4 oz. to 1 lb.)	1	8	0
2	„ tin, 8 oz.	0	4	0
12	Glass rods, 1 ft. each	0	12	0
3	Infusion pots, tin	1	11	0
3	„ „ pewter	6	0	0
3	„ „ porcelain	4	8	0
1	Knife, root-cutting	1	0	0
2	Measure glass, 1 lb.	1	4	0
4	„ „ 8 oz.	2	8	0
6	„ „ 4 oz.	2	8	0
2	„ „ 1 oz.	0	6	0
3	„ „ minim, 120 M.	0	9	0

Stoppered Bottles and Common Phials—cont.

Name of article.	Estimated cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
6 Measure glass minim, 60 M. ..	1	2	0
1 " " pewter, 1 pint ..	1	4	0
2 " " " 1/2 " ..	2	0	0
2 " " " 1/4 " ..	1	4	0
1 Measure glass, pewter, 2 oz. ..	1	0	0
2 " " double, 1 1/2 oz. ..	0	10	0
3 Mortar and pestle, glass ..	6	0	0
6 " " wedgwood ..	7	8	0
1 " " marble ..	4	0	0
2 " " iron ..	5	8	0
1 Percolator, glass 2 pints ..	28	0	0
3 Pipets glass ..	0	9	0
6 Powder-folding machine, brass ..	15	0	0
2 Pill-dividing machine, brass ..	32	0	0
8 Pill tiles, graduated, porcelain (Dutch tiles) ..	8	0	0
6 Pill-rolling boxes, wood ..	4	0	0
4 Plaster shapes, pewter ..	1	0	0
1 " " spatula ..	1	0	0
1 Scales, large, 6 lb., Avoirdupois ..	20	0	0
2 " " 4 oz. downwards ..	8	0	0
6 " " small grains) ..	9	0	0
2 Spatulas, bone or horn ..	1	0	0
24 " " steel, wooden handle Bolus' knives) ..	15	0	0
6 Scissors, sharp (6" and 3") ..	6	0	0
1 " " capping, curved ..	1	0	0
3 Spirit lamps, glass ..	1	8	0
2 Suppository moulds brass ..	11	0	0
1 Sand baths, cast-iron ..	17	0	0
2 Sause pans, enamelled ..	3	0	0
2 Twine boxes ..	1	0	0
1 Thermometer F. ..	1	4	0
2 Tripod stands ..	3	0	0
2 Water bath, copper ..	35	0	0
3 Pill pestles with long handle ..	3	0	0
2 Marble slabs ..	4	0	0
8 Teakwood counters (7 x 3 1/2 x 2 1/4 ft.) ..	100	0	0
24 Filter paper ..	1	0	0
3 Brass drum sieves, No. 40, 60 x 80 ..	27	12	0
Southall's Museum Materia Medica collection ..	£10	10	0
" Morganic " " Edition ..	£6	6	0
" Organic " " Edition ..	£0	5	0
2 Cabinets with glass fronts for Materia Medica and chemical collections ..	150	0	0
Total ..	829	0	0

List of things required for a class of 75 Students.

Hygiene.		£	s.	d.
1 Set of diagrams ..	5	0	0	0
Stockhard's cabinet of reagents ..	3	0	0	0
Parkes' chemical cabinet for analysis of air and water as per Volume VI, Among Regulations, India ..	25	0	0	0
2 Porcelain tiles, 5" square ..	0	0	8	0
4 Nessler glasses marked 50 c.c. ..	0	3	0	0
2 Graduated scale pipiths, 5 c.c. ..	0	0	10	0
2 " " 10 c.c. ..	0	1	0	0
2 Crucible tongs, 6" long ..	0	2	0	0
6 Beakers, 7 oz. capacity, with spcut ..	0	3	0	0
2 Wire-gauge, 6" x 6", coarse ..	0	0	6	0

Hygiene—cont.

	£	s.	d.
1 Sandbath, 6" diameter ..	0	0	0
1 Iron tripod, sout iron, 6" height ..	0	0	4
1 Lactometer with glass jar ..	0	2	9
1 Cream tube ..	0	0	9
1 Hand bellows ..	0	0	6
1 foot Rubber tubing, 1/8" ..	0	0	2
6 feet " 1/4" ..	0	2	0
1 Pasteur's filter candle ..	0	1	0
1 Centigrade thermometer ..	0	2	0
1 Wet and dry bulb thermometer ..	0	8	0
1 Rain-gauge ..	0	6	6
1 Daniel's Hydrometer ..	0	12	0
1 each Negretti and Lambra's Maximum and Minimum Thermometer ..	0	12	0
1 Barometer (mercury), model ..	1	0	0
Total ..	37	11	0

Total in Rupees 572 0 0

Articles required for Medical Jurisprudence class of (75 students).

Chemical reagents and apparatus —		Rs.	A.	P.
Tr. Guaiaci ..	2	0	0	0
Ol. of Turpentine, ozonized ..	2	0	0	0
Test tubes ..	3	0	0	0
Watch glasses ..	12	1	0	0
Spirit lamp ..	2	3	0	0
Porcelain slabs ..	2	3	0	0
Reinsch's and Marsh's test appliances ..	15	0	0	0
Poisons, samples of —				
Arsenic, red, white and yellow ..				
Corrosive sublimate ..				
Mineral acids ..				
Copper sulphate ..				
" Lall chitra", twigs of, oleander ..				
Opium and its preparations ..				
Datura (Bhong-gunja) ..				
Indian hemp and preparations ..				
Camphor ..				
Aconite ..				
Nux-vomica ..				
Prussii acid ..				
Snakes, specimens of poisonous —				
Cobra ..				
Daboia ..				
Schis ..				
Bungarus ..				
Total ..	100	0	0	0

Non-poisonous —

Rat snake ..				
&c. &c. ..				
Typical poisonous snakes of Southern India and such non-poisonous ones as are liable to be mistaken for the former.				
Atlas of Forensic Medicine, by Von Hofmann ..	15	0	0	0
The Poisonous Snakes of India, Ewart ..	25	0	0	0
Thenalaphœdia of India, Fayrer ..	120	0	0	0
Dr. Short's Work on Snakes ..	10	0	0	0
Nicholson's do. ..	10	0	0	0
Total ..	329	0	0	0

Minor Surgery (Class of 150 students).

Name of article.	Estimated cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 Set of Ellis' clavicle apparatus box	9	0	0
1 Set of catheters (German silver)	24	0	0
1 Female catheter (do.)	0	14	0
1 Instrument, pocket (Surgeon's case)	52	0	0
1 Do. do. (Dresser's)	31	0	0
1 Pulleys for dislocation, set	10	0	0
1 Pump, breast	11	0	0
1 Do. stomach (Reid's)	9	0	0
2 Splints, clines, arm, sets	14	0	0
2 Do. do. leg, sets	18	0	0
6 Do. common, long, sets	84	0	0
6 Do. do. short, sets	72	0	0
2 Do. wooden, leg (Weiss'), sets	12	0	0
2 Petit's tourniquets	7	0	0
1 Cupping apparatus	66	0	0
Total	419	14	0

Articles required for the practice of Medicine Class (150).

	£	s.	d.
1 Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, Lancereaux	5	5	0
1 Dynamometer	1	0	0
1 Oesthesiometer	0	12	6
1 Laryngoscope	1	5	0
1 Set of apparatus for urine testing —			
Gerrard's Glycosometer	0	12	0
Gramulle's Ureometer	0	9	3
For albumen	0	5	0
For acidity	0	5	6
Chemical reagents, &c.	2	8	3
1 Constant current battery, Raniger's, with sledge collector, current reverser, interrupter, cords and electrodes	6	0	0
1 Interrupted current battery with coil	1	10	0
1 Set of diagrams, illustrative of nervous system, heart, lungs and general	5	0	0
Collection of pathological specimens	Not estimated.		
Total	25	12	6
Total in Rupees	390	0	0

List of articles required for the Midwifery Class.

Description of articles.	Price.		
	£	s.	d.
1 Atlas of obstetrics and gynecology, by A. Martin; with additions, by Fancoust Barnes, M.D. Published by H. R. Lewis, London	0	31	0
1 Atlas of female pelvic anatomy, by D. B. Hart, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston, London	2	2	0
1 Atlas of the anatomy of labour, student's edition, including full-time pregnancy and the first day of the puerperium, by A. H. F. Barbour, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston	0	12	0
1 The relations of the abdominal and pelvic organs in the female, by A. R. Simpson, M.D., and D. B. Hart, M.D. Published by W. and A. K. Johnston	0	25	0
1 Pelvis on stand (Macnaughton Jones) for obstetric demonstration. Arnold & Sons, London	4	10	0

List of articles required for the Midwifery Class—cont.

Description of articles.	Price.		
	£	s.	d.
1 Obstetric manikin, including a natural female pelvis, with leather folies and placenta. Arnold & Sons	5	0	0
1 Obstetric manikin (Budin-Pinard's). Arnold & Sons	21	0	0
1 Transfusion apparatus with thermometer as made for St. Bartholomew's. Arnold & Sons	1	5	0
1 Vectis, Lowndes, with jointed handle. Arnold & Sons	0	10	6
1 Fillet, Witmol's, whalebone. Arnold & Sons	0	6	6
1 Foot forceps, by Rizzoli. John Weits & Sons	0	15	6
Total	38	16	6
Total in Rupees	592	0	0

Appliances required for teaching Ophthalmology.

	£	s.	d.
Priestley Smith's Model of the Eye	1	0	0
Frosts' Artificial Eye	2	5	0
Apparatus for demonstrating operations	0	8	6
Condensing lens, 2" diameter and 3" focus	0	2	6
McHardy's Perimeter	8	10	0
Total	12	6	0
Total in Rupees	186	0	0

No. 2270.

Submitted to Government with approval.

27th February 1899.

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No.

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 4 of his letter No. 140, dated the 7th February 1899, the Surgeon-General is requested to furnish at an early date a statement showing how the average annual decrement of 14 among hospital assistants during the last five years has been arrived at. It is presumed that the average annual decrement denotes the reduction among hospital assistants during the year by deaths and retirements. The Surgeon-General is also requested to state whether this is the rate among civil hospital assistants only or among civil and military hospital assistants taken together.

8th July 1899.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Camp Ootacamund, the 16th July 1899, No. T.8/382.

With reference to your memorandum No.—, dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to append below a statement showing how the average annual decrement of fourteen among hospital assistants during the last five years has been arrived at. This is the rate among civil hospital assistants only.

	Deaths.	Retire-ments.	Resigna-tions.	Dismissals.	Total.
1895	6	2	1	1	10
1896	9	4	2	5	20
1897	9	4	0	2	15
1898	5	3	1	0	9
1898	4	4	2	4	14
					568
					13 ³ / ₄

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No.

In paragraph 12 of his letter No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, the cost involved by the Surgeon-General's scheme (Rs. 25,740) is calculated on the assumption that three new schools for training hospital assistants are to be established, but in paragraph 2 the Surgeon-General recommends that only the schools at Rayapuram and Vizagapatam should be started at present and the Tanjore school assumed and reconstructed, and that the establishment of a school at Calicut should be postponed for future consideration. The Surgeon-General is requested to state at an early date what the financial effect of taking over the Tanjore school would be, *i.e.*, whether he proposes that Government should undertake the entire cost of the school on the same scale as that proposed for the school at Vizagapatam; and if not, what the difference in cost would be.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

21st July 1899.

To the Surgeon-General.

From Surgeon-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Camp Ootacamund, 4th August 1899, No. T.8/420.

With reference to your memorandum No. —, Educational, dated 21st July 1899, I have the honour to state that, as will be seen from a reference to paragraph 12 of my letter No. 140 of the 7th February 1899, the cost involved by my scheme, exclusive of the clerical and menial establishments and contingencies, is Rs. 20,400 and not Rs. 25,740, which latter figure represents the estimate of the proposals submitted by the Principal, Medical College, and the Director of Public Instruction.

2. I have calculated the cost on the assumption that Government should undertake the entire expenditure of the Medical school at Tanjore on the same scale as that proposed for the school at Vizagapatam, viz., Rs. 6,600 per annum, as I feel diffident if the District Board of Tanjore will be willing to make over the funds of the school in the event of Government taking over the control of the institution from them. My doubts are based on the unwillingness expressed by the Board to make over the school to Government when the question was brought before them in 1894 (*vide* paragraph 6 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter printed on page 2 of G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896).

3. I annex below a statement showing the actual income and expenditure of the present Medical school at Tanjore during 1898 for the information of Government:—

	Income.	RS.	A.	P.
Interest drawn on a funded capital of Rs. 1,00,100 invested on Government securities at 3 ¹ / ₄ per cent.		3,494	11	10
Contribution from Municipalities of the district		1,020	0	0
Fees from paying students		1,200	0	0
Total		5,714	11	10

Expenditure.

Establishment including Superintendent's allowance	3,796	4	1
Stipends	1,612	0	0
Contingencies	177	6	9
Total	5,585	10	10

It will be seen from the above that the actual annual expenditure during 1898 was Rs. 5,585-10-10, and that the income exceeded the expenditure by nearly Rs. 130.

4. As stated in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 140. of 7th February 1899, the Tanjore Medical school is endowed with a lakh of rupees subscribed for by the mirasidars and other native gentlemen of Tanjore. If the school is taken over by Government, it appears to me that the interest accruing from the endowment should also pass to Government to be spent in connection with the school, as the funds cannot, in my opinion, be diverted by the trustees to any other purpose in contravention of the wishes of the donors and of the object of the endowment. This, however, involves a legal question which has to be decided by Government in consultation with its legal advisers.

5. If the District Board of Tanjore can be prevailed upon to make over the school to Government with its present income, which in round figures may be set down at Rs. 5,700, the difference to be paid annually by Government for the maintenance of the school is not likely to exceed Rs. 1,000, exclusive of the clerical establishment, etc.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No. 2683.

It is understood that the system of calculating the contributions annually levied from local bodies for the training of medical subordinates at the Medical College at present in force is that prescribed in G.O., No. 225, Financial, dated 21st February 1887, and as worked out by the Accountant-General in the statement attached to his letter recorded in G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. The Accountant-General is requested to be so good as to furnish at a very early date, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General, a statement showing the contributions that would have been levied from local bodies from 1889-90 up to date, had the calculations been based on the lines laid down in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889. Supplemental statements leading up to the results worked out should also accompany.

2. Paragraph 6 of the order of March 1889 directed that the statement of the actual net cost of the Medical College from 1875-76 was to be corrected for the error noted in paragraph 2 of that order and with the arrangement of 1881 as to Professor's salaries applied in the earlier years, that is, with the debit to the Medical College, as was suggested by Dr. Cornish in 1881, of only Rs. 450 on account of the Principal and of Rs. 200 for each Professor. The Accountant-General is requested to proceed on this basis, irrespective of the question of the classification of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, in the calculations in the revised statement of contributions now called for.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

25th October 1899.

To the Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM No. 556.

With reference to his letter, No. 140, dated the 7th February 1899, the Surgeon-General is requested to be good enough to obtain and furnish complete information as to the total initial cost that is likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, fittings, etc., in case his proposals regarding the opening of new medical schools are approved.

29th November 1899.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 13th April 1900, No. B.S. 69-503.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 16th May 1900, No. B.S. 87-1718.

From Surgeon-General D. SINCLAIR, M.B., C.S.I., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd July 1900, No. 386.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 556, dated 29th November 1899, I have the honour to submit the accompanying three statements showing particulars of the total initial cost likely to be incurred on buildings, furniture, etc., in the event of the proposed medical schools being opened in Madras, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. The Principal, Medical College, to whom the statements were referred for opinion, considers the requirements of each school as given by each District Medical Officer as reasonable, and in this opinion I concur.

2. I regret the delay in the submission of the information which was due to several references made to the medical officers concerned for complete information.

ENCLOSURES.

Explanation of Statement.

Cost of Buildings.—Alterations and repairs to the old Bullet Factory are estimated to cost Rs. 5,000. The building is old and in bad repair, and the roof may need extensive repairs or even entire renewal.

The dissecting room with appurtenance is estimated to cost Rs. 11,500 and a hostel Rs. 10,000. If the proposal in my report dated 18th February 1898 be approved, the expenditure on the latter object will be limited to the cost of altering and repairing the old military building; total cost of building Rs. 26,550.

Cost of Furniture for the school is estimated at Rs. 2,872 and for the dissecting room Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 3,872.

Cost of Fittings for the school is estimated at Rs. 1,143, for the dissecting room Rs. 800, for the gymnasium Rs. 500, for books for library Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 3,443.

Special equipment for Teaching is estimated to cost Rs. 6,135. This is exclusive of the value of any materials that can be spared from the Medical College.

Total cost inclusive of all the items enumerated is Rs. 40,000.

STATEMENT showing probable total initial cost of Surgeon-General's proposals in paragraph 14 of his letter, No. 140, dated 7th February 1899, for the accommodation of the Rayapuram Medical School.

No.	Summary of proposed accommodation recommended.	Cost of building.	Cost of furniture.	Cost of fittings.	Special equipment for teaching.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Lecture room to accommodate 70 students	1,800	629	271	..	2,700
2	Do. do. 40 do.	360	484	146	..	990
3	Dissection room to accommodate 70 students, with separate room for preparing corpses and theatre for 70 students.	11,500	1,000	800	..	13,300
4	Museum, with shelves and almirahs, rooms for bones, &c.	1,000	528	72	..	1,600
5	Meeting hall to be used as a library, &c., including cost of books, Rs. 1,000.	500	444	1,156	..	2,100
6	Teachers' retiring room	360	100	130	..	590
7	Superintendent's office and retiring room	120	221	59	..	400
8	Pharmaceutical and chemical laboratory and museum for 70 students.	360	416	174	..	950
9	Latrine for students	200	..	..	..	200
10	Gymnasium	..	..	500	..	500
11	Stabling for three coaches and three horses	100	..	100	..	200
12	Three students' dining-room (tiffin room)	250	50	35	..	335
13	Hostel	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
14	Articles for teaching Anatomy, Practical Anatomy ..	..	..	..	1,296	1,296
15	Do. Physiology	..	..	..	934	934
16	Do. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, including Chemicals.	..	..	..	590	590
17	Do. Materia Medica and Pharmacy	..	..	..	829	829
18	Do. Hygiene	..	..	..	572	572
19	Do. Medical Jurisprudence	..	..	..	329	329
20	Do. Minor Surgery	..	..	..	420	420
21	Do. Medicine	..	..	..	390	390
22	Do. Midwifery	..	..	..	592	592
23	Do. Ophthalmology	..	..	..	183	183
	Total ..	26,550	3,872	3,443	6,135	40,000

MEDICAL SCHOOL, VIZAGAPATAM.

Main building with upper story.

	Amount. RS.
Lecture room, 48 x 72	1,800
Do. 32 x 22	360
Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 x 22	360
Meeting hall, 80 x 22	500
Museum, 48 x 22	1,000
Teachers' room, 12 x 22	360
Superintendent's room and office, 20 x 22	120
Masonry staircase	500
Matting, punkas, etc.	200
Dissecting room, 60 x 24 (40 students)	2,976
Room for preparing corpses	200
Theatre for 40 students	2,072
Latrine for students	300
Three students' dining-rooms	360
Gymnasium	500
Stabling for three coaches and horses	500
Hostel for 50 students	8,000
House for teacher	500
Room for preparing and keeping bones	648
Do. pathological specimens	324
Total ..	46,380

Furniture for the proposed Medical School at Vizagapatam.

Lecture Rooms.

28 benches with desks, each at Rs. 12	336
8 chairs, each at Rs. 4	32
1 platform (5 × 6) at Rs. 30	30
3 lecturns, each at Rs. 5	15
6 writing tables, each at Rs. 12	72
6 basin stands and basins, each at Rs. 2	12
4 black-boards, each at Rs. 10	40
4 hat-racks, each at Rs. 1	4
4 diagram stands, each at Rs. 3	12
Total	553

Museum.

15 almirahs, glazed (6 × 4) each at Rs. 40	800
2 tables, each at Rs. 12	24
4 chairs, each at Rs. 4	16
Total	840

Dissecting Room.

8 dissecting tables (6 × 2½ × 3), each at Rs. 25	200
30 stools, each at Rs. 2½	75
Total	275

Library.

2 almirahs (glazed), each at Rs. 40	80
6 chairs, each at Rs. 4	24
6 benches, each at Rs. 6	36
1 table at Rs. 24	24
Total	164

Practical Pharmacy.

2 tables, each at Rs. 30	60
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Practical Chemistry.

20 tables, each at Rs. 15	300
40 basins (to be bought from Madras), each at Rs. 2½	100
20 pigeon-holes, each at Rs. 6	120
40 stools, each at Rs. 2½	100
4 hanging lamps for meeting hall and verandah, each at Rs. 25	100
Total	720

Grand Total .. 2,612

Tanjore Medical School Building Estimate.

MAIN BUILDING.

Lower Story.

Particulars.	Value. RS.
1. Lecture room, 48 × 22, for 70 students	.. .. .
2. Do. 32 × 22, for 40 do.	.. .. .
3. Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 × 22	.. .. .
Upper Story.	25,480
4. Meeting hall, 80 × 22	.. .. .
5. Museum, 48 × 22	.. .. .
6. Teacher's room, 12 × 22	.. .. .
7. Superintendent's office and retiring room, 20 × 22	.. .. .
8. Masonry staircase	500
9. Dissecting room, 97 × 24, for 70 students	5,238
10. Room for preparing corpse	225
11. Theatre for 70 students	3,456
12. Room for bones	648
13. Room for pathological preparations	324
14. Latrine	337
15. Students' dining-rooms (3)	405
16. Gymnasium	562
17. Stabling for three coaches and horses	562
18. Hostel for 110 students	13,500
19. House for teachers	5,625
20. Matting, blinds and punkas	200
Total	57,062

The Tanjore Medical School Estimate for Furniture.

Particulars.	Value. RS. A. P.
Lecture Room.	
28 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	672 0 0
4 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	30 0 0
Museum.	
10 almirahs, at Rs. 40 each	400 0 0
5 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	37 8 0
Dissecting Room.	
18 dissecting tables, at Rs. 20 each	360 0 0
72 stools, at Rs. 3 each	216 0 0
Theatre.	
14 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	336 0 0
2 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	15 0 0
Library.	
2 almirahs, at Rs. 40 each	80 0 0
6 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	45 0 0
6 reversible benches, at Rs. 24 each	144 0 0
Pharmaceutical Laboratory.	
35 tables, at Rs. 15 each	525 0 0
Teacher's Room.	
4 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	30 0 0
Superintendent's Office and Retiring Room.	
3 chairs, at Rs. 7½ each	22 8 0
Total	2,913 0 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, Medical School building, Tanjore.

Particulars.	Tanjore estimate.	Vizagapatam estimate.	Excess.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
MAIN BUILDING.			
Lower Story.			
Lecture room, 48 × 22			
Do. 32 × 22			
Pharmaceutical laboratory, 80 × 22			
Upper Story.			
Meeting hall 80 × 22	25,480	24,800	680
Museum, 48 × 22			
Teacher's room, 12 × 22			
Superintendent's room and office, 20 × 22			
Masonry staircase	500	500	
Matting, blinds and punka	200	200	
Dissecting room for 70 students, 97 × 24	5,238	2,976	2,262
Room for preparing corpse	225	200	25
Theatre for 70 students	3,456	2,072	1,384
Room for bones	648	* 648	648
Do. pathological preparations	324	* 324	324
Latrine for students	337	300	37
Students' dining rooms (three)	1,405	360	45
Gymnasium	562	500	62
Stabling for three coaches and horses	562	500	62
Hostel for 110 students	13,500	8,000	5,500
House for teacher	5,625	5,000	625
Total	57,062	46,380	11,654

* Should be provided.

From the Accountant-General, dated 4th July 1900, No. B.S. 119—3623.

From T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 31st July 1900, No. B.S. 135—4745.

In continuation of my letter No. B.S. 119—3623, dated 4th July 1900, regarding Medical College contributions, I have the honour to state that the further information called for from the Director of Public Instruction has not yet come in; he has not probably received it from the Medical College.

As, however, a long time has elapsed since the preparation of the statements was begun, I have thought it desirable to forward herewith a proof of the statements, so far as they are ready, for your approval. I have to forward also a copy of Dr. Browne's letter, No. 431, dated 29th January and of my letter to the Director, No. B.S. 95—2311, dated 31st May 1900, explaining the method adopted in working out the contributions.

If the accompanying statements are approved, they will be completed and submitted as soon as the remaining information is obtained.

ENCLOSURES.

Copy of letter from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th January 1900, No. 431.

In returning the papers received with your endorsement No. 13458, dated 2nd December 1899, I have the honour to submit a statement showing the distribution of cost of the college from 18-8-89 to 189-99. Two supplemental statements are also submitted.

2. In the absence of specific instructions for the preparation of the statement, I must explain that the following method has been adopted. The totals given by the Accountant-General after addition of cost for Principal and Professors at Rs. 450 and Rs. 200 each respectively have been adopted, and from these totals the college fees paid by private students have been deducted. Then from the remainder the charges on account of other Government students have been excluded. Then again the college fees that would have been payable by military and native

military pupils have been eliminated, because it seemed to me fair that, in calculating the cost recoverable from local bodies to whom the services of military medical subordinates are seldom if ever lent, a portion of cost in the shape of college fees must at least be taken into account to admit of a reasonable figure being arrived at in respect of the civil students from which class the local bodies draw their medical subordinates. The military and native military pupils sit in the classes along with other students during the lectures and thus render themselves liable to a fair share in the expenditure incurred on the teaching imparted to the students, and the above method has been followed as the only means of showing a legitimate item of charge to suit present purposes, as all other charges on their account are carried to the Military Department. The balance of cost thus obtained has been distributed among students in the College, Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Departments according to their strength at the close of each year. The net cost recoverable from local bodies should, it seems to me, be based on the total cost for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant Departments with reference to the number of medical subordinates lent to them. This office is unable to fix the net cost as it is not aware of the number so lent during the years in question.

3. I have also to state that the figures relating to the Sanitary Inspectors' class have been excluded.

4. The statements received with Proceedings, No. 14208, dated 23rd December 1899, are herewith returned.

Copy of letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st May 1900, No. B.S. 95—2311.

With reference to the two statements of Medical College contributions forwarded with your endorsement No. 5351 of 28th May 1900, I have the honour to observe that the amounts shown therein as recoverable from local bodies represent the entire cost of the Apothecaries' and Hospital Assistants' Departments, whereas the amounts which should properly be recovered are only a portion in the same proportion as the number of subordinates in local service bears to the total number in both local and provincial services in each year as stated at the end of paragraph 2 of Dr. Browne's letter of 29th January 1900.

I request, therefore, that you will be so good as to furnish me at an early date with a statement of contributions worked out as suggested.

A.
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the College from 1888-89 to 1898-99 revised as per paragraph 2 of M.G., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Charges of the Medical College.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Charges of the Chemical Examiner.	1,48,141 3 5	1,47,427 1 10	1,40,783 13 4	1,51,672 11 7	1,63,210 3 0	1,90,377 3 10	1,85,582 11 8	1,75,959 15 1	1,80,644 4 0	1,94,845 5 2	1,79,099 6 2
Total charges ..	9,134 10 5	8,384 10 5	10,716 7 5	11,415 12 10	8,997 8 3	12,600 0 0	12,600 0 0	13,523 0 6	12,600 0 0	12,600 0 0	10,604 6 1
Deduct actual cost of Professors.	1,57,275 13 10	1,56,811 12 3	1,51,500 4 9	1,63,088 8 5	1,72,207 11 3	2,02,977 3 10	1,98,182 11 8	1,89,482 15 7	1,93,244 4 0	2,07,445 5 2	1,89,703 12 3
Difference ..	1,09,026 0 1	1,09,993 9 3	1,10,661 1 3	1,14,021 9 10	1,12,392 5 2	1,28,835 11 8	1,33,336 12 8	1,23,712 9 10	1,29,885 15 6	1,33,042 7 5	1,22,478 12 2
Add cost of Principal at Rs. 450 and of ten Professors at Rs. 200 each.	48,249 13 9	45,818 3 0	40,839 3 6	49,066 14 7	59,815 6 1	74,141 8 2	64,845 15 0	65,770 5 9	63,358 4 6	74,402 13 9	67,225 0 1
Total ..	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0	29,400 0 0
	77,649 13 9	75,218 3 0	70,239 3 6	78,466 14 7	89,215 6 1	1,03,541 8 2	94,245 15 0	95,170 5 9	92,758 4 6	1,03,802 13 9	96,625 0 1
Stipendiary students (other Governments).	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	4,693 5 4	4,020 0 0	3,272 0 0	6,837 2 6	12,790 12 4	15,940 7 7	14,774 12 4	13,459 12 0	9,056 14 10	13,836 3 4	14,802 9 1

B.
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of cost from 1888-89 to 1898-99 between the several classes of students as per paragraph 6 of M.G., No. 194, Financial, dated 26th March 1889.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Totals as per statement A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Deduct—College fees realized from private students.	77,649 13 9	75,218 3 0	70,239 3 6	78,466 14 7	89,215 6 1	1,03,541 8 2	94,245 15 0	95,170 5 9	92,758 4 6	1,03,802 13 9	96,625 0 1
Deduct—Cost of stipendiary students (other Governments).	18,633 0 0	15,779 0 0	21,962 0 0	21,887 0 0	19,049 0 0	13,934 0 0	11,507 0 0	12,841 0 0	11,554 0 0	13,217 0 0	12,757 0 0
Deduct—College fees payable by Military and Native Military pupils.	59,016 13 9	59,439 3 0	48,277 3 6	56,579 14 7	70,106 6 1	89,007 8 2	82,738 15 0	82,329 5 9	81,204 4 6	90,556 13 9	83,868 0 1
Deduct—Charges of Inspectors' class.	4,693 5 4	4,020 0 0	3,272 0 0	6,837 2 6	12,790 12 4	15,940 7 7	14,774 12 4	13,459 12 0	9,056 14 10	13,836 3 4	14,802 9 1
Deduct—Special charges for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant departments.	54,323 8 5	55,419 3 0	45,005 3 6	49,742 12 1	57,375 9 9	73,667 0 7	67,964 2 8	68,869 9 9	72,147 5 8	76,749 10 5	69,065 7 0
Proportion debitable to the following departments with reference to the strength of each.	2,936 0 0	2,550 0 0	2,951 0 0	3,598 0 0	3,154 0 0	3,095 0 0	5,388 0 0	7,045 0 0	7,857 0 0	7,610 0 0	6,042 0 0
College department ..	51,387 8 5	52,869 3 0	42,054 3 6	46,144 12 1	54,191 9 9	70,572 0 7	62,576 2 8	61,824 9 9	64,290 5 8	69,139 10 5	63,023 7 0
Apothecary do. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	273 3 0	1,482 6 0	930 3 0	1,185 13 7
Hospital Assistant department.	51,387 8 5	52,869 3 0	42,054 3 6	46,144 12 1	54,191 9 9	70,572 0 7	62,576 2 8	61,824 9 9	64,290 5 8	69,139 10 5	63,023 7 0
Total, adding special charges to Apothecary department (a).	10,032 0 0	9,492 0 0	9,878 13 8	13,133 11 1	14,586 14 4	15,887 13 5	15,597 13 4	17,659 5 1	17,194 12 2	17,098 2 2	16,542 1 10
Total, adding special charges to Hospital Assistant department (b).	41,355 8 5	43,377 3 0	32,175 5 10	33,011 1 0	39,604 11 5	54,674 3 2	46,978 5 4	43,892 1 8	45,613 3 6	51,121 5 3	45,295 7 7
Proportion debitable to the following departments with reference to the strength of each.	18,902 5 5	18,969 3 11	13,365 5 10	11,346 7 2	11,971 8 3	11,496 7 2	9,192 1 4	10,703 1 8	9,843 14 6	10,984 0 7	10,432 7 9
College department ..	5,327 14 0	7,252 10 4	4,455 0 0	3,819 13 10	4,950 9 2	8,411 4 0	7,911 11 0	8,898 8 0	10,442 11 6	13,153 1 7	10,828 10 6
Apothecary do. ..	17,125 5 0	17,156 4 9	14,355 0 0	17,574 12 0	22,682 10 0	34,766 8 0	29,871 9 0	24,280 8 0	25,326 9 6	26,984 3 1	24,034 5 4
Hospital Assistant department.	9,527 14 0	11,452 10 4	9,055 0 0	10,871 7 7	11,450 9 2	15,269 14 10	14,108 0 0	14,598 8 0	17,042 11 6	19,853 1 7	17,528 10 6
Total, adding special charges to Apothecary department (a).	22,957 5 0	22,447 4 9	19,633 13 8	23,956 13 4	30,769 8 4	43,805 10 7	39,216 1 0	36,249 13 1	35,921 5 8	37,882 5 3	33,876 7 2
Total, adding special charges to Hospital Assistant department (b).	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

(c) These figures include the whole of the special charges for the Apothecary department, viz., Professor of Dental Surgery, Lecturer on Midwifery to female students and moiety of cost of Board of Examiners.

(d) These figures include the whole of the special charges for the Hospital Assistant department, viz., moiety of the cost of Board of Examiners, allowance for clinical teaching at Native Infirmary and stipends, books, &c., of civil pupils.

Note.—The number of pupils in the Chemist and Druggist department is very small and has not been differentiated from the Apothecary department.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Year.	College Department, private students.	Apothecary Department.				Hospital Assistant Department.					Chemists and Druggists, private.	Total for the year on 31st March.
		Private, including other Government Stipendiaries.	Military.	Local Bodies.	Total.	Private, including other Government Stipendiaries.	Military.	Civil.	Local Bodies.	Total.		
1888-89 ..	149	31	9	..	40	40	56	29	10	135	2	326
1889-90 ..	136	38	12	..	50	58	30	24	11	123	2	311
1890-91 ..	162	36	13	..	49	79	54	27	14	174	5	390
1891-92 ..	157	28	16	..	44	132	52	46	8	248	9	458
1892-93 ..	133	26	11	..	37	122	61	53	16	252	18	440
1893-94 ..	82	19	12	1	32	167	54	70	17	248	28	390
1894-95* ..	72	23	28	1	52	88	68	67	21	234	10	368
1895-96 ..	89	29	43	1	73	65	45	74	18	202	1	365
1896-97 ..	82	36	49	1	86	59	56	75	21	211	1	380
1897-98 ..	81	41	53	2	96	83	41	66	9	199	1	377
1898-99 ..	79	41	40	1	82	82	41	54	5	182	..	343

From T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 20th September 1900, No. B.S. 179—6502.

APPENDIX D.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES IN SERVICE.

Year.	Provincial.		Local.			
	Civil Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	District Boards.		Municipalities.	
			Civil Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Civil Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.
1883-89	35	125	14	27	4	7
1889-90	38	112	11	27	1	11
1890-91	34	93	16	29	7	5
1891-92	35	88	12	19	5	2
1892-93	34	85	7	29	6	4
1893-94	34	82	9	20	5	6
1894-95	23	104	12	9	4	8
1895-96	36	143	8	13	7	12
1896-97	32	162	9	10	7	11
1897-98	32	188	11	9	6	20
1898-99	26	195	17	17	4	18

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants under each District Board and Municipality from 1888-89 to 1897-98.

District Boards.	Municipalities.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
			Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.		
Ganjam ..	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Gódvári ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kistna ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Bellary ..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurnool ..	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	4	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	2	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M'anjore ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E—cont.
Statement showing the number of Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants under each District Board and Municipality from 1888-89 to 1897-98—cont.

District Board.	Municipalities.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.	Apothecaries.	Hospital Assistants.
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palm ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Periyakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palamcottah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Srivillipattur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coonoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canmore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subordinates in Local Service.	18	34	12	38	23	34	17	21	13	33	14	26	16	17	15	25	16	21	17	29
	Subordinates in Provincial Service.	35	125	38	112	34	93	35	88	34	85	34	82	23	104	36	143	32	162	32	188
	Total ..	53	159	50	150	57	127	52	109	47	118	48	108	39	121	51	168	48	183	49	217

Contributions actually recovered.

Contributions that would have been levied.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the contributions recovered and recoverable from local bodies on account of the Medical College from the year 1889-90 to 1898-99.

District Board.		Municipality.	Contributions actually recovered.										Contributions that would have been levied.										Difference liable to be refunded.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Ganjam ..	Madras Town ..	RS. 1,772	1,346	908	2,128	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	RS. 34,680																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Berhampur ..	295	265	230	514	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	6,585																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Chitacole ..	37	26	16	38	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	656																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Parlakundi ..	33	25	16	38	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	666																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Vizagapatnam ..	Parlakundi ..	33	25	16	38	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	666																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Anakapalle ..	432	491	10	23	20	62	66	64	69	73	409	768	261	522	406	687	3,147	8,063	409	405	405	405	405	405	8,063																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Bimijipattam ..	17	20	11	29	27	70	71	71	88	84	488	11,200	220	522	406	687	3,147	8,063	409	405	405	405	405	405	8,063																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Vizagapatnam ..	23	17	11	25	23	65	55	55	71	78	436	11,200	220	522	406	687	3,147	8,063	409	405	405	405	405	405	8,063																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Godavari ..	Vizianagaram ..	72	52	36	91	88	244	183	226	226	224	1,455	209	209	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,455																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	..	32	29	16	48	49	Exempted G.O., No. 384 M., dated 20th March 1893.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	..	643	634	543	1,188	1,168	3,412	3,466	2,693	3,604	4,054	21,405	289	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,161																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	..	62	56	32	83	77	920	920	228	222	312	418	1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Kistna ..	Cocanada ..	35	27	17	41	44	137	147	138	166	202	944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	893																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Ellore ..	47	36	25	60	64	176	167	141	200	245	1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Rajahmundry ..	958	632	495	1,060	963	2,969	2,923	2,862	3,173	3,700	19,255	289	608	318	638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,217																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	..	58	56	43	181	86	186	188	166	197	262	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,412																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Nellore ..	Bezwada ..	90	44	28	63	63	233	209	178	247	281	1,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Guntur ..	71	57	36	76	84	229	252	255	286	316	1,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,270																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Masulipatnam ..	61	43	30	74	69	204	215	173	224	244	1,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	..	22	17	10	21	21	62	61	49	71	81	415	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Cuddapah ..	Nellore ..	366	299	65	407	570	1,255	1,148	969	692	1,366	7,167	324	150	473	848	755	1,129	863	286	1,103	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX F - cont.
Statement showing the contributions recovered and recoverable from local bodies on account of the Medical College from the year 1889-90 to 1898-99 - cont.

District Board.	Municipality.	Contributions actually recovered.										Contributions that would have been levied.										Total.	Difference to be refunded.			
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
Tanjore	Kumbakonam ..	Exempted G.O., No. 1157, dated 26th May 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 483, dated 25th May 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 862, dated 8th July 1889.	Exempted G.O., No. 634, dated 7th July 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 763 M., dated 11th August 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 953 M., dated 19th September 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 1791, dated 4th August 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 1157, dated 26th May 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 483, dated 25th May 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 862, dated 8th July 1889.	Exempted G.O., No. 634, dated 7th July 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 763 M., dated 11th August 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 953 M., dated 19th September 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 1791, dated 4th August 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 1157, dated 26th May 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 483, dated 25th May 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 862, dated 8th July 1889.	Exempted G.O., No. 634, dated 7th July 1886.	Exempted G.O., No. 763 M., dated 11th August 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 953 M., dated 19th September 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 1791, dated 4th August 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 1157, dated 26th May 1884.	Exempted G.O., No. 483, dated 25th May 1886.		
	Manargudi ..	374	275	180	398	382	1,410	1,211	1,080	1,400	1,685	184	870	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405	
	Mayavaram ..	36	26	16	35	38	122	129	122	145	158	827	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405		
	Negapatam ..	151	107	65	187	638	720	583	452	670	894	4,467	289	289	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405
	Tanjore ..	374	275	180	398	382	1,410	1,211	1,080	1,400	1,685	184	870	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405	
	Trichinopoly ..	151	107	65	187	638	720	583	452	670	894	4,467	289	289	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405
	Srirangam ..	36	26	16	35	38	122	129	122	145	158	827	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405		
	Trichinopoly ..	151	107	65	187	638	720	583	452	670	894	4,467	289	289	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405
	Madura ..	34	25	17	44	37	130	126	115	158	184	870	180	180	145	299	155	150	149	159	220	764	243	405		
	Dindigul ..	160	113	67	627	416	2,156	677	537	804	921	6,478	77	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palni ..	20	14	10	20	18	55	56	57	72	77	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Periyakulam ..	18	13	8	20	20	62	63	49	72	82	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Tinnevely ..	532	479	295	785	730	2,409	2,288	1,794	2,499	2,870	14,631	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Palamcottah ..	32	23	16	36	35	103	122	101	135	144	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Srivillipattur ..	38	29	18	42	45	126	133	108	142	168	849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Tinnevely ..	43	36	23	52	55	163	187	166	192	226	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Tuticorin ..	657	412	260	599	634	2,034	1,691	1,493	2,015	2,317	11,912	144	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Coimbatore ..	464	51	31	77	76	213	235	176	210	303	1,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Koimbatore ..	21	19	11	23	26	72	78	71	90	100	511	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Karur ..	23	18	12	21	23	76	80	72	92	114	531	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nilgiris ..	111	76	110	242	250	724	264	220	313	369	2,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Coonoor ..	41	27	55	53	66	176	191	157	199	246	1,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Ootacamund ..	101	79	57	307	141	501	452	321	432	590	2,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Salem ..	98	82	46	125	115	367	380	294	388	382	2,262	613	897	626	638	706	264	648	1,079	588	1,388	1,884	1,884			
Trichinopoly ..	20	17	10	28	26	87	89	76	115	133	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Vaniyambadi ..	13	11	7	20	18	72	81	74	115	114	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Exempted G.O., No. 953, dated 27th May 1887.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.	Exempted G.O., No. 103-M., dated 3rd February 1888.		
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	740	556	345	833	780	2,236	2,219	1,813	2,324	2,551	14,397	359	598	159	220	261	406	406	216	197	197	1,981	1,981		
..	Cannanore ..	102	72	63	111	108	329	320	260	324	343	2,032	144	299	159	220	261	406	406	216	197	197	1,981	1,981		
..	Cochin ..	40	28	20	46	38	149	136	105	168	167	897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	Palghat ..	29	22	23	35	40	98	106	84	109	119	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	Tellicherry ..	64	43	34	90	109	293	327	234	316	392	1,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	Total ..	63	62	32	72	75	267	207	185	221	261	1,445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	Total ..	11,562	9,322	6,241	14,776	16,157	45,562	41,933	34,018	42,712	52,134	2,74,417	8,145	8,435	8,910	8,170	11,772	14,999	11,322	9,688	9,803	11,884	1,03,128	1,71,289		

ORDER—No. 320 Educational, dated 10th June 1901.

In Proceedings No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896, Government passed orders on the proposals submitted by a special committee appointed to consider all the questions connected with the reorganization of the Medical college and stated that the subject of the training of hospital assistants would be separately disposed of. In Proceedings No. 481, Educational, dated 5th August 1898, it was directed that the hospital assistant department of the Medical college should be abolished and the Medical school at Rayapuram reopened. An opinion was also expressed that it might be unnecessary to retain the local fund schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and that, if additional schools were required, they might be established at Vizagapatam and Calicut; and a further report was called for from the Surgeon-General.

2. With the first of the letters read above, the Surgeon-General submits this report. After a careful consideration of the whole question, the Governor in Council adheres to the decision of 1898 to discontinue the training of hospital assistants in the Medical college and to reopen the school at Rayapuram and resolves to accept the Surgeon-General's recommendation to establish a school at Vizagapatam. The question of opening one at Calicut will be postponed for future consideration. As regards the institutions at Nellore and Tanjore, the former has already been abolished, while the latter should be retained under its present management. The district board will, however, be requested to reorganize the school and to take in more pupils. The maximum strength of the Rayapuram school will be fixed at 150 and that of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools at 70 each.

3. The superintendent of the Rayapuram school will receive an allowance of Rs. 200, while those of the Vizagapatam and Tanjore schools will be paid Rs. 150 each. The assistants to the district medical and sanitary officers of Vizagapatam and Tanjore will be the first instructors in the schools in those places. In regard to the Rayapuram school, the Government have, in Proceedings No. 870 M., dated 20th June 1899, promised to supply the hospital which the Municipal Commissioners are desirous of establishing in Black Town with medical officers free of charge, and the senior of these officers, who will be an Assistant Surgeon of the subordinate medical service, will be the first instructor in that school. The remaining instructors in the same school will be supplied by one or other of the medical institutions now in existence in Black Town. Those in the mufassal schools will be newly engaged. The Surgeon-General's proposals as regards the pay and allowances of the several instructors, as well as his recommendation that the subordinate instructors should be either Assistant Surgeons or selected civil apothecaries, will be approved. The allowances only of such of the staff as have collateral hospital duties should be debited to the school.

4. The Director will, in communication with the Surgeon-General, submit the necessary proposition statements. Proposals should also be made in regard to the accommodation required for the schools.

5. It will be considered in the Financial department what contribution should be levied from district boards and municipal councils towards the cost of the schools about to be established and what reduction should for the present be effected in the recoveries on account of the Medical college.

6. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Surgeon-General's letter will be remitted to the Public department for consideration.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

To The S.P.D.
C.O. 319-B
Dated 21/5/01

Fin. Dept. for c. c.

20/6
8/6/01

20.5.01

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